THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 56

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Flynn Out as Minister; Prize Rights to Britain; Long War, '43 Class Told

The World's Day—February 1, 1943

Washington: Roosevelt Accepts Flynn Withdrawal

President Roosevelt told Edward J. Flynn he was complying reluctantly with a request to withdraw Mr. Flynn's nomination to be United States Minister to Australia.

President Roosevelt transmitted to the Senate, with a request for ratification, the treaty by which the United States relinquishes extra-territorial rights in China. The treaty was signed here Jan. 11 by Secretary Hull and the Chinese Ambassador.

Postal carriers will distribute the War Manpower Commission's forms for voluntary registration of women over 18 for war work, the Post Office Department reported.

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 11 to 0 approval of the nomination of Judge Wiley Blount Rutledge as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court with four Senators withholding their votes, apparently until they could determine Judge Rutledge's stand on President Roosevelt's court enlargement bill in 1937.

The Senate confirmed 46-31 President Roosevelt's nomination of Josh Lee, former Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Milk deliveries hereafter will only be made in quarts to homes and retail outlets under an order by Secretary of Agriculture which also requires dealers to collect a deposit on the bottles.

The War Department, moving to make it easier for an enlisted man over 38 years of age to return to civilian life, dropped a requirement that a trained replacement must be available before a man could be discharged.

No. 4 fuel oil ration coupons are now worth only eight gallons each to householders and 80 gallons to commercial consumers in the six Eastern states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York except for the Adirondack area.

Carrying of classification as well as registration cards became mandatory for all draft registrants who were less than 45 years old when they registered.

The Supreme Court dismissed an attack upon Connecticut legislation which prohibited physicians from prescribing contraceptive devices to married women when such action was deemed necessary to preserve life or health.

In Europe: Britain Granted Prize Jurisdiction

Britain has been granted the right to retain jurisdiction over prizes captured in American territorial waters or brought into them. This privilege previously had been given to prizes taken by the United States in British waters.

Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, has been designated general commissioner in charge of new German "total mobilization" program, according to a Moscow radiocast quoting Stockholm advices.

All German civilians in Norway, estimated at 200,000, are reported to have been ordered to report to Nazi authorities by Feb. 1 in what is apparently a manpower checkup.

Speeches by Reichsmarshal Göring and Propaganda Minister Goebbels on tenth anniversary of Nazi rise to power directed at two German emotions—fear and ambition. [Page 7.]

Marshal Ugo Cavallero has resigned as Undersecretary of War and Chief of the Italian General Staff "at his own request," and will be succeeded by Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, head of the Italian Army Staff, the Rome Radio reports. [Page 14.]

Execution of 57 more Czechs for anti-German activities now brings the total executions since November to 284, according to records of the Czechoslovak Government in London.

New England: Grads Urged to Think of Long War

Graduates of Class of 1943 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology were urged today by Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, "not to think of a quick and easy victory, but to settle down to a long, hard struggle." [Page 2.]

Collections totaling $4,341,692.68, or 55.7 per cent of the goal, were reported at the fourth "Dutch Treat" report luncheon of the Greater Boston United War Fund at the City Club this noon. [Page 2.]

Compulsory military training in all Massachusetts high schools and colleges was urged today by Coleman Curran, State Adjutant of the American Legion, at a hearing of the State Legislative Committee on Education, which is considering the blanket proposal.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, visiting Boston today, laid New England's acute oil shortage to governmental "red tape."

National: Knox Foresees Another Raid on Tokyo

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, returning to the U. S. after a visit in the South Pacific war zone, called prospects of another air attack on Tokio "good." [Page 9.]

Ten units of the University system of Georgia, under suspension by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for almost a year on charges of political interference with education, were restored to full accredited standing.

France: Giraud Against Vichy Administration

Gen Henri Giraud declared that he would be the last Frenchman to try to impose a Vichy-minded administration either on North Africa or France. [Page 7.]

Pierre Laval's Cabinet established a special militia to deal with rising internal disorders in France.

René Massigli, former French Ambassador to Turkey, has escaped from France and joined General de Gaulle.

Africa: Eleven Axis 'Chute Spies Executed

Eleven Axis parachutists spies, including five Germans, three Frenchmen and three Arabs, have been executed at Biskra, Algeria.

Americas: Chile Confiscates Secret Axis Radio

In Santiago, Chile, police raided a German club under anti-spy regulations which have been rigidly enforced since Chile broke off relations with the Axis and reported the confiscation of a secret radio transmitter and documents on operations of Nazi espionage.

President Avila Camacho of Mexico left the capital on a two-week trip to Southern Mexico which will take him to the Guatemalan border where it is reported he plans to meet President Ubico of Guatemala.

Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, Naval and Air Attaché to the German Embassy in Buenos Aires who had been charged with directing German espionage in Argentina, sailed aboard the Spanish liner Monte Albertia.

In Havana, the State Department announced that Cuba and the United States had signed a supplementary agreement for "military and naval co-operation" to intensify their joint war efforts.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, February 1, 1943

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:26 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:28 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:28 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:27.

Boston Budget Of $43,022,083 Filed by Tobin

An estimated reduction of $2,500,000 is largely in the lightening of the relief burden of city.

An estimated reduction of $2,500,000 in municipal operating costs for 1943 as opposed to the $45,529,224 actually spent last year is included in the proposed Boston City Budget which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin submitted to the City Council today.

The decrease, which can be attributed for the most part to appreciable lightening of the unemployment relief burden here and final abandoning of the Works Progress Administration in Boston with its attendant municipal cost, reduces the current budget estimate to $43,022,083.

Allowances for the City and County departments total $41,043,054 as compared with estimated actual expenditures in 1942 of $43,540,568, the real difference in costs occuring here since operational expenses of the self-supporting Revenue departments, included in the gross figure, vary little from year to year.

Largest Saving

The largest saving effected, if the budget meets with the Council's approval, will be in the Public Welfare Department where the 1942 costs of $9,299,445 will be reduced to $7,367,165—a net economy of approximately $2,000,000.

A falling-off of nearly 50 per cent in the case load of dependent aid, a form of general unemployment relief, in addition to similar curtailment of aid to dependent children, both cuts attributable to more jobs, makes such a departmental saving possible, it was said.

The liquidation of the WPA in Boston and with it the city's Work Relief Program, also a consequence of the impact of the war effort in New England, will effect a saving of $929,082.

The requested appropriations, however, are, as the Mayor pointed out, dangerously close to the minimum requirements for maintenance, and although believed to be enough for anticipated needs may be revised to include, among other things, a raise in salary to city employees.

Pay Adjustment

Mayor Tobin in his message to the Council remarks on the "advisability of a temporary general adjustment of compensation levels for employees other than the uniformed forces of the Police and Fire departments." A proposal that employees in the latter categories receive annual increases of $200 was made by the Mayor in his annual message to the Council.

Some mention of the effect increased prices have had in the costs of city institutions was made by the Mayor who indicated that the larger appropriations for hospitals, as an example, reflected the price rise in food, fuel and medical supplies. The Hospital Department will spend an estimated $150,000 more this year than last, it was disclosed in the budget.

Such increases might have been serious, the Mayor said, if it were not for the substantial reductions in welfare and payroll items.

An approximate jump of $200,000 in the appropriation for the Fire Department, from $4,018,938 to $4,213,188, was seen by observers as the result of a commitment by Mayor Tobin for the purchase of more equipment as well as higher salaries, an aftermath, perhaps, of the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

The budget message came on the heels of Mayor Tobin's announcement of a municipal debt reduction of $5,761,145 in 1942 in line with a similar trend in other cities all over the country.

The budget will be turned over by the City Council to its Committee on Appropriations which will then hold hearings to interview department heads and consider item by item the allowances.

Nazis Withdraw in Upper Caucasus; Montgomery 35 Miles From Tunisia; Roosevelt Sets Pace for Allied Unity

Associated Press

First Pictures of the Conference at Casablanca

At Casablanca Mr. Roosevelt was in distinguished company during the "Unconditional Surrender" conference. Grouped on the lawn of the hotel where they met were (left to right): Gen. Henri Giraud, North African High Commissioner; the President; Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. In the lower picture the President pauses during a review of United States troops in French Morocco to eat a lunch in the open from a mess kit. With him are (left to right): Harry L. Hopkins, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.
[Additional Pictures: First Page, Second Section.]

Russians only 30 miles from oil refineries at Krasnodar; British set Hamburg afire.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The speed with which the Russians are capturing all the railroads supplying the 250,000 or so Germans still below Rostov in the Caucasus indicates that the German High Command has reconciled itself to the loss of that territory.

The rapid 40-mile dash to the Maikop oil field over the week end; the capture of Tikhoetsk, where the Baku-Rostov line crosses the Stalingrad-Black Sea trunk road, followed by an advance to within 30 miles of the oil refineries of Krasnodar, mean that the Germans have ceased to offer any substantial resistance in that area.

Within a few days the Russians may be expected at the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, which will practically restore to them the whole of the eastern seaboard of the Black Sea.

The withdrawal has involved delaying actions on an enormous scale and the accompanying sacrifice of large blocks of troops. The largest of these appears to have been at Stalingrad, where the original German force, variously put at 220,000 and 330,000, has now been reduced to approximately 44,000 still holding out in the northern section of the city. Over the week end 16 Axis generals, one of them, Paulus of the Sixth Army, having just been made a field marshal, surrendered in that sector. There are other blocks of troops in almost equally precarious positions—one of them, about 25,000 men around Krasnodar in the Caucasus, another of about the same size west of Voronezh, midway between Moscow and Rostov, where another advance is in progress.

Somewhere, after this prolonged withdrawal, the Germans will attempt a stand. It may be at the old Kursk-Kharkov-Rostov line, hinged on the Donets at Rostov—although the Russians are already at points 55 and 60 miles from this line.

In North Africa, General Montgomery is evidently taking the time necessary to organize the newly conquered Tripolitania, and probably also to get the much-bombed Tripoli in shape for handling his supplies before plunging into the Tunisian campaign. His main force was reported 35 miles from the Tunisian frontier, following the capture of Zuara.

News of events in Tunisia itself remained indefinite. The Germans, apparently reinforced by huge 52-ton Mark VI tanks mounting 88-mm. guns, had pushed six miles through General Eisenhower's defense over the week end.

The move brought them to within 30 miles of Maknassy, which American troops captured three days ago. This fighting, which is about 60 miles west of the Gulf of Gabès at the narrow Tunisian "waistband," was still in progress, with the Allies reported checking the von Arnim advance. Its purpose appears to be the attempt of both sides to secure control of the territory through which Marshal Rommel is seeking to join General von Arnim.

Russia:

Stalingrad Besieger Taken Prisoner

The powerful German siege force which Adolf Hitler boasted never would be ousted from Stalingrad has been almost completely liquidated and its commander, Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Jeffers Calls Delay in WPB A Bottleneck

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers said today that not one pound of synthetic rubber has yet been made from a Government-owned plant, and that unless new production starts promptly rubber stocks will be down to the irreducible minimum of 100,000 tons by Dec. 1, below which the civilian economy will be affected. He added he hopes such publicity has now been given the crisis by his outspoken utterances that bottlenecks will be immediately broken.

The major bottleneck, he said, is the inability to get final decisions from Donald M. Nelson and his War Production Board on the relative priorities between steel tools for making synthetic rubber, 100 per cent octane gas, and escort vessels against the submarine.

Mr. Jeffers also took occasion of a public House hearing to amplify recent criticism against "ex-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

United War Council Now in the Making

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — With the return of President Roosevelt to the White House, after his 23-day, 13,800-mile journey to North Africa, important steps were being taken in Washington today to implement the Casablanca conference.

By immediately inviting leading Republican and Democratic leaders to an extended and intimate session with him this afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt began to lay the basis for the widest possible congressional support of the military and political decisions which have just been taken.

At the same time British officials in the Capital added unqualified confirmation to the report, previously published in The Christian Science Monitor, that a United Nations war council is definitely under consideration in both Washington and London.

Before making any public comment or further disclosure of the results of North African consultations and his meetings with President Vargas of Brazil, Mr. Roosevelt is today devoting himself to reporting to high administration and congressional colleagues.

Conference With Hull

The President reached Washington last night after completing the last leg of his trip by air from Trinidad and by rail from Florida. He was met at the station by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who went with him to the White House for a brief conference.

Mr. Hull was back at the Executive Mansion at noon today for a continuation of his talk with Mr. Roosevelt and later Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, met with the President separately.

Th congressional leaders who were included in the scheduled afternoon conference were Vice-President Wallace, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority leader; Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs; Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Senate Minority Leader; Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Senate Assistant Minority Leader: Senator Lister Hill (D) Alabama, Assistant Majority Leader; Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas; and Representatives John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader; Joseph W. Martin, House Minority Leader; Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Charles A. Eaton, Ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

On Nonpartisan Level

The President's conference with the Republican and Democratic legislative chiefs was taken as significant evidence of Mr. Roosevelt's intention to keep his relations with the new and evenly divided Congress on as nonpartisan a level as possible and his determination to keep political controversy as far away from the prosecution of the war as possible. This is his second bipartisan meeting with congressional representatives in the past month.

While those who are close to what went on at Casablanca emphasize that the organization of a top allied war council can't be brought effectively into being by just appointing a few people to

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Caution Urged In Weighing Nazi Losses

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Daily Mail said that Adolf Hitler flew to the headquarters of his trapped 6th Army at Stalingrad three days before the final Russian assault began and called on his troops to fight to the finish.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—Many of the Russian estimates of German losses in southern Russia should be accepted with reservations.

However, there can be no question of the relative accuracy of the Soviet announcement that Hitler's Stalingrad siege forces of 330,000 men have been virtually destroyed.

The Russians are in possession of the Stalingrad battlefield, they have seemingly definite proof that approximately 100,000 enemy troops have been killed in the last 20 days alone, and they have a

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Milk Drivers in Protest Against Deposit on Bottles

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vigorous protests from hundreds of already overworked milk-wagon drivers, who declare they "simply can't"—and "won't"—do the bookkeeping necessary to keep any sort of track of the new one-cent deposit, now required from all householders on each quart bottle, echoed today in a Greater Boston already beset by problems involving butter shortages, meat shipments, and violations in connection with the sale of tea and coffee.

The new order, issued by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, states that, beginning today, milk dealers must collect deposits of not less than 1 cent on bottles and other containers, and may not deliver pints or half-pints to homes, or sell them in retail stores.

Declaring that 98 per cent of the bottles in which retail milk is delivered to homes are returned by householders, the drivers—who, in spite of every-other-day deliveries, haven't had a day off in months, and who must work through storms and other adverse weather conditions—say the new order is "ridiculous" and just "cannot be made to work."

Doing Anything But

Intended to conserve materials and manpower, and permit distributors through resulting economies to pay dairy farmers more for their milk while holding consumer prices to a minimum, the new order is doing anything but accomplishing such results, the drivers assert.

Through their representatives, Joseph P. Lane, and Mathew J. Maloney, of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local 380, A. F. of L.,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Soviet Blocks Oil to Nazis, But Hard Tests Lie Ahead

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—Liquidation of the German forces encircled west of Stalingrad, which today's Soviet communiqué announced has now been completed, marks the opening of a new phase in the Russian offensive.

Two other traps, at least equal in magnitude to the Stalingrad disaster, are closing round Hitler's armies: one in the Caucasus and the other in the Kursk-Kharkov region in Northern Ukraine.

Already the Nazis have been driven out of the Maikop oil fields, coveted goal of last summer's Caucasus campaign. Furthermore, the ground regained by the Soviets in this southern sector has reopened the routes from the Caspian oil fields into the heart of Russia.

In other words, Hitler has failed in his main objective of seizing Russian oil for himself by cutting off the Red Army's oil supplies. His futile effort to obtain this objective has cost him at least 500,000 troops so far.

If the Russians succeed in taking Rostov and in liquidating the large forces surrounded in the Kursk area, German losses, it is believed here, will amount to nearer 1,000,000.

Heavy Loss of Matériel

Perhaps even more important than this, according to military observers here, is the tremendous loss of matériel of all kinds. Taken in connection with the German labor shortage and ever-increasing demands on German manpower and matériel to defend the southern as well as the western coast of the Continent, these reverses are

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Tech Graduates Warned Of Long Pull to Victory

"I urge you, who are now entering on your active war duties, not to think of a quick and easy victory, but to settle down to a long, hard struggle," said Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, today, in addressing the 338 members of the Class of 1943 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at graduation exercises in Symphony Hall.

This year's Class, working under an accelerated academic program, is leaving the Institute four months earlier than the traditional graduation day. Nearly half of the graduates will receive commissions in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, while the remainder will go immediately into war industry.

Mr. Howe, who was graduated from the Institute in 1907, said that although recent news from the combat areas was encouraging, "the history of the war to date tells of the story of many masterly withdrawals on our side, but few spectacular victories."

Sees Living Standards Higher

In a valedictory address to the graduating class, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, said that the postwar world would witness a "great surge" in scientific and engineering development, and declared that standards of living, both cultural and material, would "rise to new heights for all the people."

"These things will not happen in the United States, alone," he asserted, "for centuries of experience have taught us that no one nation can long prosper at the expense of other nations. Our Canadian brothers to the North, and our Latin-American cousins to the South, will share in this forward movement as, less intimately, must more distant peoples as well."

In the presence of nearly 2,000 relatives and friends, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, high-ranking Army and Navy officers, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and Mayor John Corcoran of Cambridge, and members of the Institute's Corporation, members of the graduating class received their diplomas from President Compton.

Members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, who, because of the accelerated program, will not receive their commissions until they have completed further instruction at their respective branch-service or officer-candidate schools, stood, saluted, and answered "Here, Sir!" when Maj. Jerome L. Spurr called the roll.

Col. Edward W. Putney, head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the Institute, returned the salute of each man as he stood at attention.

More than 98 per cent of the graduating class had been placed before today's exercises. In the field of technical activities, aeronautical engineering leads, with the electrical equipment industry a close second. The machinery, petroleum, and chemical industries followed, and a large group will go into positions in the vital rubber industry. Another group will go into shipbuilding and metallurgy, and others will enter the graduate school for specialized training.

Mr. Howe told those about to enter the armed forces that they would not be faced with "the frustration of defensive warfare that has been the lot of our Canadian Army that has served abroad for three years. . . . I think that you will have ample time to play a great part in this war to preserve civilization," he said.

"The great need at the moment is for ships and more ships," he added, "both naval and merchant—and for planes and more planes, both fighting and transport.

"Our output of ships and airplanes is growing month by month, and growing rapidly," he added. "But the destructive power of the enemy submarine is as great as ever, and continues to menace our lines of supply. The numbers of enemy submarines are increasing month by month, and each new batch is faster and beter armed than the last.

"Losses of shipping continue at an appalling rate, and while new ship tonnage is now being built at a rate faster than tonnage is being sunk, the margin must be widened quickly and largely to enable our growing armies abroad to have the needed support."

Dr. Compton visualized a postwar world "in which men and women are working at creative tasks with confidence and enthusiasm; in which free enterprise is still strong, though tempered with a higher degree of social responsibility and interdependence than formerly.

"In it," he added, "will be joined more skillfully than before two great social principles: 'the freedom of the individual' and 'the greatest good for the greatest number.' Useful public works projects will be carried out on a large scale to improve the comfort and efficiency of our communities. Old and new industries will hum to fill the deficiences accumulated during the war, and to produce new and improved devices of great variety."

Degrees awarded today included 329 Bachelors of Science and nine Bachelors in Architecture. Among the candidates for degrees was Miss Elizabeth McMillin of Boston, who received the Degree of Bachelor in Architecture and who was awarded the American Institute of Architecture Medal and the Rotch Prize. The only other woman to receive a degree in this class was Gloria A. Kay of Fitchburg, who was awarded the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Biology and Public Health.

Other prizes awarded were the Alpha Rho Chi Medal to Franklin D. Mabbett of Madison, Wis.; and the American Bureau of Shipping Prize to Carleton F. Bryant, Jr., of Searsport, Maine. Clinton C. Kemp, although a fifth-year student in Chemical Engineering and who, therefore, was not a candidate for a degree, won the Roger Defriez Hunneman Prize.

The academic procession was led by Alexander Macomber, Chief Marshal, and the invocation was given by Dr. S. M. Lindsay, Minister of the Brookline Baptist Church.

At the Seventy-sixth Baccalaureate in Symphony Hall yesterday, Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, declared that once peace is restored, all the world will be looking to technical ability to repair the ravages of war.

"Is there any one of you . . . who has ever been sufficiently deluded to imagine, in the midst of wartime pressure, that with the peace will come a lessened demand for scientific and engineering skills?

"You do not need to tell me, I think, that the entire world will be calling on you to restore the ravages of war. . . . Whatever the world is to be like, this institution and the other technological institutions of America will have magnificent opportunities in the years of reconstruction."

The Manpower Chief expressed hope that there would be available at the end of the war a pool of technically-trained Americans also "specially trained in the languages, traditions and backgrounds of foreign countries" for undertaking reconstruction abroad.

Keep 'em frying

In hotels, in restaurants, in homes all over the land there's a new appreciation of seafoods. They're *protective* foods — rich in minerals and vitamins. They're *appetizing* foods—tasty and tempting—the way 40-Fathom delivers them with fresh-caught flavor sealed in by quick freezing. They're *thrifty* foods — all-meat fillets wrapped without waste, ready to cook.

Keeping the nation supplied with the seafoods they are calling for is a big job. It means employment to thousands of New Englanders afloat, more thousands ashore. It has made the catching, production and distribution of seafoods one of Boston's leading industries.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday

A talk, "Chinese Art," will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public. There will be an exhibition of photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

A recital by Emanuel Zambelli, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly colder tonight; fresh to occasional strong winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly colder tonight; fresh to strong winds.

Southwestern Maine: Snow will end this evening; somewhat colder in west portion tonight; fresh winds.

New Hampshire, and Vermont: Somewhat colder tonight; snow flurries in mountain areas; fresh to strong winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:03 p. m.; height 8.9 feet
Tuesday, 9:24 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER

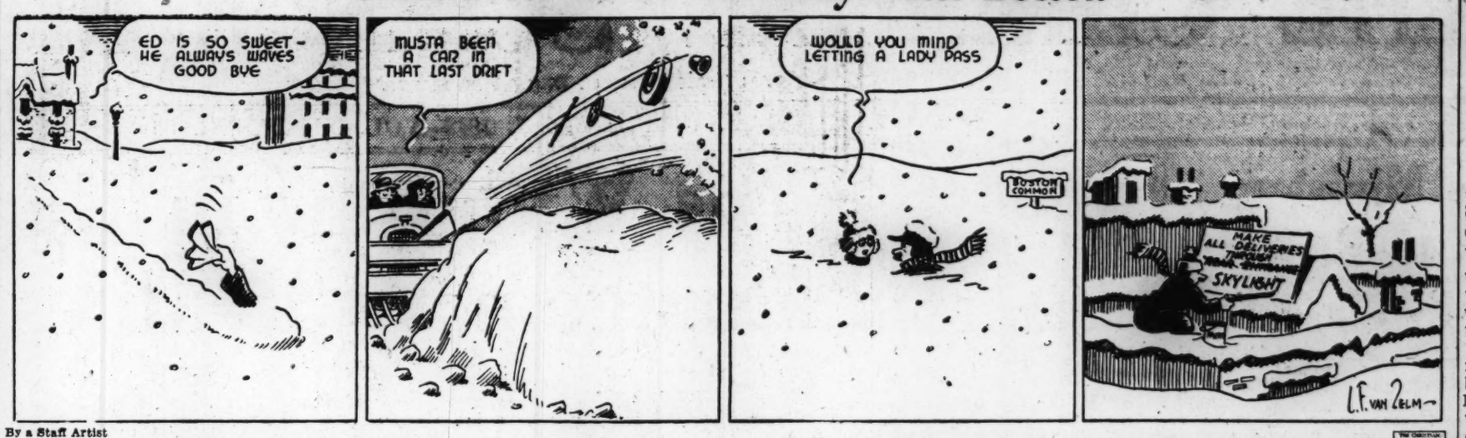
MEZZANINE FLOOR

LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Second Storm in Two Days Hits Boston


ED IS SO SWEET - HE ALWAYS WAVES GOOD BYE
MUSTA BEEN A CAR IN THAT LAST DRIFT
WOULD YOU MIND LETTING A LADY PASS
BOSTON COMMON
ALL MAKE DELIVERIES THROUGH REAR ENTRANCE
SKYLIGHT
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Milk Drivers in Protest Against Deposit on Bottles

Continued from Page 1

they plan to issue a formal protest to Washington.

Boston, they add, was the first city in the country to institute every-other-day deliveries of milk to conserve manpower, gasoline and tires. And, with their working staffs greatly depleted by loss of men to the armed services and war industries, those left have had so many burdens added to their already heavy loads that the new "one-cent deposit" ruling "is just too much."

They point out that a person may purchase as many bottles of beer or ale as he wishes, making no deposit for such bottles, and never returning them to the producer, and they see no reason why those who buy milk for their families should be so unjustly penalized by having to make such a deposit.

Meantime, consumers were told today that they must look forward to an average of 13 pounds of butter, this year, compared with 16 pounds last year, and a normal average of 17 pounds.

Shortage Features

Chief factors causing the butter shortage for civilians were enumerated by of local Office of War Information today as follows:

1. Men in America's armed forces on the average eat double the amount of butter ordinarily consumed by persons in civilian life.
2. The armed forces must accumulate reasonable reserves for the protection of their supplies.
3. Current butter production has been at the seasonal low point.
4. Civilians in 1942 used more fluid milk, more ice cream, more evaporated milk and some other dairy products, drawing milk supplies away from butter.
5. Civilians, now with higher incomes than in the past, desire to buy much more butter than is available.

The lowered output of butter in 1942 resulted despite a 5 per cent increase in total milk production by the American dairy farmers. The reasons for this were:

1. Diversion of an increased percentage of the milk from areas normally making butter to the cities for consumption as fluid milk.
2. A greatly increased cheese production.
3. A larger draft on the total milk supply by the manufacturers of evaporated milk and powdered milk.

The story of the accelerated disappearance of butter during the last several months is indexed by the heavy withdrawals of creamery butter from cold storage warehouses. Stocks in such warehouses as of Dec. 1, 1942, were shown to be 45,593,000 pounds, the lowest level since 1932.

Meat Inquiry

Investigation of the New England meat shortage was promised yesterday by Harry Reed, Director of the Livestock and Meat Division of the Department of Agriculture, following a conference in Washington with Representative Joseph W. Martin (R), of Massachusetts.

Emergency shipments of meat should be shipped to New England to relieve a critical situation," said Mr. Martin, who conferred with Mr. Reed at the request of Massachusetts retail dealers. They had reported emergency shipments had gone to the West Coast, and asked similar action for New England.

Mr. Martin said that the Agriculture Chief agreed to investigate and had assured him that packers would be requested to haul more meat to New England if necessary.

The Oriental Tea and Coffee Co., an old Boston firm located only a few doors from the Regional Office of the War Production Board, today was prohibited under orders from the WPB from making deliveries of tea, and was restricted to deliveries of 23,000 pounds of coffee a month. Arthur Fisher, Regional Compliance Manager, said that the firm was penalized for "wilful violation" of the WPB conservation order.

Forced School Drill Is Urged

Compulsory military training in all Massachusetts high schools and colleges was urged today by Coleman Curran, State Adjutant of the American Legion.

Speaking before the State Legislative Committee on Education, Mr. Curran recommended that such training be included as an amendment in a bill to establish a course of pre-flight training and junior aviation in all public schools. This bill was filed by Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., (D) of Boston, now on foreign duty with the Army Air Forces.

The American Legion, Mr. Curran said, has recommended for many years that compulsory military training be established in every high school in the United States. Unfortunately, he observed, the recommendation was not heeded.

The Legion spokesman declared that if youth had been receiving military training during the past 10 or 12 years, the country would not today be spending the billions of dollars it now is for such training.

Mr. Curran praised the military training course in the Boston schools and said that young men who have entered the armed services from the Boston schools were in a better position to protect themselves and their country than those without comparable training.

He advocated that the Department of Education do away with non-essentials and replace such courses with compulsory drill.

Representing the Massachusetts Civic League, Katherine Lyford spoke in favor of the bill for preflight training and aviation in public schools. The matter, she said, should be left to the School Committees, however, as many rural schools might find it difficult to install such courses.

Only one judge appeared before the State Legislative Committee on the Judiciary today to speak in favor of a bill providing a 20 per cent increase in the salaries of Massachusetts District Court judges.

Judge John W. MacCloud from the Chelsea District Court told the Committee that an increase in salary would make it easier for justices to devote their entire effort to the judgeship, as was recommended in a recent report of the Judicial Council.

The Chelsea Judge, who was appointed to the bench in December of 1941, said that the present salary of $4,200 had not been changed since 1923 and that in view of the general trend to salary increases it should be adjusted at this time.

Thomas M. Joyce, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, opposed the bill, declaring that the increase would cost the Commonwealth a minimum of $200,000 a year.

The Associations, Mr. Joyce said, would rather see a general revision of the District Court system, with the number of courts being cut from the present 75 to 40 or 50.

"If this much-needed revision in the District Court system were accomplished," Mr. Joyce said, "the Federation of Taxpayers Associations would support a bill for salary increases in keeping with the job."

Representative Edward C. Hall (R) of Watertown opposed the bill on grounds that it provided only for the salary increase and said nothing about the judge devoting full-time to the bench.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Drivers Get Warning Of Ice Hazards

Southern New England will face severe ice conditions on its highways tonight, the Weather Bureau warned today predicting that freezing temperatures will prevail by late afternoon.

Following this morning's rain and thawing temperatures the week end snow was turning to slush making hazardous traveling on streets and sidewalks throughout Boston and its suburbs.

Moving speedily to cope with the ice situation Boston's Commissioner of Public Works, George G. Hyland, immediately ordered a desert of sand loaded onto all available trucks in the city. Highway workers were then ordered to watch the thermometer closely and as soon as freezing weather "set in" sanding the roads would start.

Frank Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Massachusetts, warned motorists to use their cars sparingly in view of the hazardous traveling conditions.

The highway departments of Boston and the State hardly had the roads opened from last Thursday night's 12-inch blizzard when another five inches drifted down Saturday night to add to the snow removal problems. Lack of labor handicapped the work in many places while cars left by the roadsides by "stranded" motorists hindered plowing operations.

Helping clear Boston's streets were hundreds of high school children drafted by the city.

Despite the heavy fall of snow transportation as a whole was not tied up seriously. The railroads continued to operate on fairly regular schedules. Trucking over the highways was hampered in some cases but important war goods were moved with only slight delays.

Orchestral Group Of Melrose Giving Second Concert

MELROSE, Mass.—The neighborhood music group, the Melrose Orchestral Association, which has made its uninterrupted contribution for 25 years, will give the second concert of its annual three, tomorrow evening, in Memorial Hall. Unique among suburban orchestras in having held together all this time and having maintained local interest and co-operation, it will open the program with the first work it practiced, at the first rehearsal, a quarter of a century ago: Mendelssohn's Overture to Ruy Blas.

George Brown, the conductor, has chosen for his 'cello solo number Tartini's 18th century concerto in D major. For symphonic material he will draw on Schubert's Unfinished Symphony. The shorter pieces will include the "Russian Dance" from Stravinsky's ballet, "Petrouchka," Percy Grainger's "Country Gardens" and Victor Herbert's "American Fantaisie."

Mild Spell and Oil Receipts Ease Fuel Situation in Boston

Continuing mild temperatures today, a steady, if thin, flow of kerosene into the Boston area, and prospect of a substantially large shipment in a day or two, helped the city to meet its fuel oil problem. It submitted, along with all Massachusetts and five other states, to a further reduction to 8 gallons each of ration coupons for home-heating oil. Users of heavy industrial oils also—in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all New York except for the Adirondack region—were able to redeem Period 4 coupons for only 80 ballons each instead of 100.

These developments, together with the declaration Friday that a state of emergency exists in fuel oil, made the week end one of the most eventful of the winter so far.

Meanwhile, the War Production Board announces it has released enough steel to build 30,000 more drums for transporting kerosene. Two hundred thousand such drums are in transit already, permitting shipping of range oil to New England in ordinary freight cars.

Not Enough Oil Available

The cut in the value of ration coupons revealed that there is not enough oil in the six states to fill coupons at their former value. In Rhode Island the shortage compelled partial closing today of one large building — the Manufacturers' Building in Providence—housing 34 concerns mostly engaged in war work. An emergency supply of bunker oil was made available by Army, Navy, and the Narragansett Electric Company to meet the needs of hospitals and some other institutions in and around Providence, it was learned.

Hope was expressed today that the OPA emergency curtailment and priorities order of last Friday would, by the end of the 10 days it is at present effective, bring stocks of No 2 home-heating oil and bunker C industrial oil back to more than minimum working levels.

The order prohibits delivery of fuel oil to such buildings as theaters, night clubs, bar rooms, bowling alleys, pool rooms, dance halls, and skating rinks. An informal survey last night of Boston's major theaters disclosed that few would be affected, since they are, in the majority of cases, heated by coal or steam from the Boston Edison Company's central plant. Boston Garden is one of these

Rules on Care of Heaters

Only those householders who use kerosene stoves for space heating are today permitted to buy kerosene. To help such users get the most from their rations, the Office of Price Administration suggests the following ways to keep equipment in good condition:

1. Clean the burner equipment regularly and keep it free from soot, carbon and floor lint. The strainers and oil feed system should be clean, tight and dry at all times. In chimney-connected stoves and heaters, the heater and smokepipe may need cleaning as often as five times a year; the chimney once a year. Scrape and brush carbon out of the oil grooves in "range burners" and remove soot from the pots of "pot burners" about three times a year.
2. Burn the proper grade of oil. When in doubt, write the manufacturer or ask the dealer. Obtain the correct operating instructions also.
3. Experiment until you find out how much flame the burner needs to run best. Many burners don't operate well on too large or too small a flame.
4. Make sure the heating equipment is level with the floor; tipping will make it burn unevenly and waste oil.

Need Supply of Air

5. Oil or kerosene flames need air—especially those in stoves and heaters not connected to chimneys. Don't run this type of equipment for prolonged periods without opening the window a half inch or so, and don't run it at all in a small, closed room. This equipment is best used to pinch-hit for a regular flue-connected heater. If a flue-connected heater or stove doesn't work well, try opening the window a little. You may want to bore a one-inch hole in a window frame to admit air during cold weather.
6. Burners which have asbestos wicks for regulating the flame need frequent wick attention. Brush carbon and soot from wicks daily. Replace burned out wicks promptly. Don't waste the wick by letting the burner go out when the kerosene runs low.
7. A pan of water on the stove or heater will moisten the air and make your rooms more comfortable if you are forced to keep them at a lower temperature. Don't use this humidifying method with a stove or heater not connected to a chimney, particularly if the room feels wet and clammy.
8. Flue-connected heaters and stoves need proper draft to prevent fuel waste. Try to have an automatic "barometric" draft regulator installed, if you haven't one. Otherwise, ask a serviceman to adjust the dampers so they will give as little draft as possible and still keep the equipment running efficiently. If you have a swinging draft regulator (this is a metal disc in the smokepipe), make sure it doesn't stick.

Heat From Stovepipes

9. Sometimes chimneys give so much draft that you can place the heater some distance away from the chimney and get the benefit of "free" heat from the long smokepipe. New Englanders have been known to run a smokepipe through a living room, up the floor into a bedroom and into the chimney. This is one way of obtaining a ton of good out of a small stove or heater. But beware of fire hazard. If the chimney is too large to keep the heater running properly, try running a narrower smokepipe up the chimney—as many do in Florida.
10. Seal air leaks in flue-connected cookstoves, heating stoves and other oil-burning equipment. Cracks are most likely to occur in coal stoves converted to oil through installation of a range burner. You can plug air leaks with furnace cement. Seal leaks in the smokepipe at the same time.

In the past, many families have closed off rooms during the winter to save fuel. Thrift now has become a necessity—and other families with smaller fuel allowances are advised to do the same.

Reducing the escape of heat through walls, ceilings, doors and windows is just as important to the home with space heaters as it is to the home with a furnace or boiler. These are the things the homeowner can do himself: Insulate an unfinished attic floor; put up storm windows and doors; weatherstrip doors and windows, and seal air leaks in walls and around door and window frames.

Old Bay State Town Holding an Election Without a Contest

WARE, Mass., Feb. 1—An election without a contest will be held today for the first time in the recorded history of the Town, which was incorporated in 1775.

Barring an unforeseen "write-in" campaign, the 14 candidates in the annual Town election are virtually assured of being returned to office since they face no opposition on the ballot.

The Town will elect selectmen, assessors, a treasurer, a town clerk, a tree warden, and other municipal officials.

Drive on Draft Dodgers Postponed Until February 14

The Federal Bureau of Investigation drive on delinquents in the selective service act which was scheduled to begin today has been postponed until Feb. 14, according to selective service headquarters in Boston.

Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant U. S. Attorney at Boston, said today that draft boards of the State have listed about 1,100 persons as delinquents, but that the boards had informed him a great many of this number have reported since the first tabulation and the extension of time before the FBI goes into action is to allow as many more to comply voluntarily with the act as will do so.

Mr. O'Connor made it clear, however, that beginning today all men between the ages of 18 and 45 must carry both registration certificate and classification card with them at all times. They will be subject to challenge at any time.

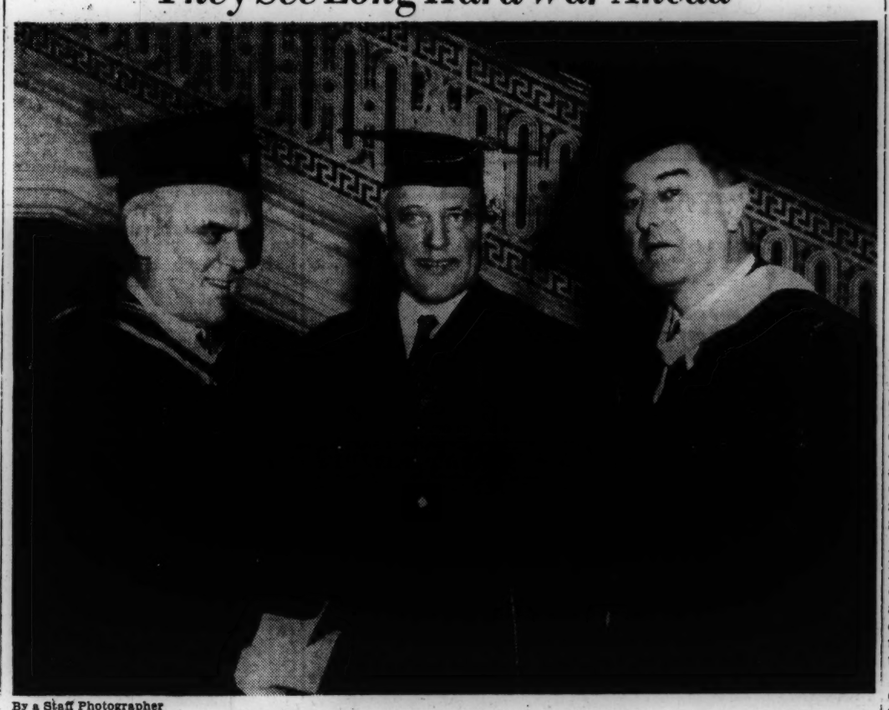
New Stamp Marks Emancipation Day

In commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1863, Patrick Connelly, Assistant Postmaster at Boston, today presented a block of Commemorative postage stamps to Joseph S. Mitchell, Boston attorney and chairman of the National Freedom Day Committee which has sponsored issuance of the 3-cent stamp.

The ceremony took place in the Postmaster's office in the Federal Building on the 80th anniversary of the signing of the resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives and proposing the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

One year ago a group of Negro citizens from all parts of the country under leadership of Major R. R. Wright of Philadelphia, met in that city to commemorate the event, and there formed themselves into the National Freedom Day Committee. That Committee sponsored issuance of the stamp.

They See Long Hard War Ahead



By a Staff Photographer

Leaders at Tech Graduation Exercises

Members of the Class of 1943 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, working under an accelerated academic program, graduated today four months earlier than the traditional time. They were addressed by Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply (left) and Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute (center). The academic procession was headed by Chief Marshal Alexander Macomber (right).

'Feather Girl' Marks Fund Up Above Halfway

"Painting the town red," Miss Jeanne Fellows, of Boston and Swampscott, the "Red Feather Girl" of the Greater Boston United War Fund, recorded on the Fund thermometer on Boston Common this afternoon the results of the week-end drive to push contributions toward the $7,800,000 goal.

Riding in a horse-drawn carriage, and equipped with a paint brush and a bucket of red paint, Miss Fellows posted the last-minute totals computed by the Fund auditors at this noon's "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club, where Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was the chief speaker.

Individual reports from the 118 money-raising teams throughout the 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston were given, jumping quota percentages considerably over those reported at last Friday's report meeting.

Early today, Fund officials estimated contributions to have reached well over the half-way mark, with only nine days left before the Feb. 10 deadline.

Boston Canteen Gets Busy

Emphasizing the importance of the Fund campaign, 200 hostesses of the Office Workers' Canteen for Servicemen moved forward today to spur the drive throughout the community. The Canteen, located at 76 Merchants Row, Boston, is operated by Local 3, United Office and Professional Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Our girls have met hundreds of boys in uniform," said Miss Feda Segal, Canteen secretary, "and we know what this war means to them. They have seen action, torpedoings, and ship sinkings. We know that they deserve the best the community has to offer them through the United War Fund."

Something of the Fund's obligations outside the country, as well as at home, also is emphasized in the appeal issued to employees in Greater Boston's coal industries, who are told that the men in the armed services, now receiving benefits from the United Service Organization, a Fund affiliate, "are giving 720 hours a month in tropical jungles."

"Will you give one hour a month at home?" the coal industry workers are asked. "A donation of one single hour's pay each month" will "furnish comfort to the injured and imprisoned and supply good, wholesome amusement to keep up the morale of those in the training and hardening processes at home."

Broken down into weekly subscriptions ranging from 11 cents on a salary of $18 a week to 30 cents on a $50 salary, the coal employees are told that, "to the average person, this means going without dessert for one meal a week, or giving up a soda.

"Can you look a boy in uniform squarely in the face and tell him you are not willing to do this for him when you know what he is giving up for you? Think it over," the workers are told, as they are urged to sign pledge cards for easy monthly payments. "You will be proud to know you are backing up the boys at the front."

Some of Latest Subscribers

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged at Fund headquarters today included:

$4,047—Mrs. William Emerson.
3,437—Nathaniel F. Ayer.
2,000—Miss Louise M. Chamberlin.
1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Earle.
1,050—Mrs. Ethel P. Coty.
1,000—John H. and Paul R. Corcoran; Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Jr.; Arthur W. Kimbell.
800—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Musgrave.
750—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Land; Miss Deborah W. Sayles; Ensign Robert W. Sayles, Jr.; Harry C. Thayer.
700—Philip Putnam Chase.
650—Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hinchman.
600—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome K. H. Downes; Amory Eliot; Mr. and Mrs. William L. W. Field.
500—Charles Lowell Barlow; Everett L. Cuneo; Mr. and Mrs. Archer D. Friend; Mr. and Mrs. Lovering Hathaway; Donald MacKay Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Spencer.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$37,500—Boston Edison Company.
20,000—National Shawmut Bank of Boston.
5,375—Consolidated National Shoe Co.
5,000—Arlington Mills; Rust Craft Publishers, Inc.
3,600—Harvard Trust Company.
2,000—John E. Daniels Leather Company; Houghton, Mifflin Company and Riverside Press.
1,800—Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston.
1,625—Ellis Gordon & Sons.
1,600—Allyn & Bacon.
1,500—Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.; William Whitman Company, Inc.
1,400—H. Goldman Sons Corporation.
1,200—Atlas Plywood Corp.; Turner Construction Company.
1,000—Cambridge Gas Light Company.
750—Blanchard Machine Co.; Loomis, Sayles & Company, Inc.
700—White, Weld & Co.
600—Tileston & Hollingsworth.
500—Austin-Hastings Co., Inc.; A. S. Campbell Co., Inc.; Chinese Merchants Association; Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company; Hornblower & Weeks; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Kistler Leather Co.; Kistler Lesh & Company; London Harness Co.; Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company; Perry Shaw & Hepburn; M. Steinert & Sons Company, Inc.; Way Leather Co., Inc.; Williams Cut Sole Co.

Wildlife Groups Plan Co-operation

Wildlife conservation on a co-operative basis is planned by the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, and the Pleasant Valley Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary at Lenox. Miss Dorothy E. Snyder, recently Girls' Reserve Secretary at the Young Women's Christian Association, Pawtucket, R. I., has been appointed educational representative to develop the plan.

As a worker for the Audubon Society she will have her headquarters in the Berkshire Museum during the winter months and from May to October at the Pleasant Valley Sanctuary. Educational work will be carried on in Berkshire County schools, among adult groups, and in the 30 camps for boys and girls in the Berkshire region. The aim is to promote interest in the conservation of birds and mammals, and their environment, in western Massachusetts.

Intimate Message: Washington

Jottings From a Reporter's Notebook ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Edward J. Flynn: The best that can be said of the nomination of Mr. Flynn as Roving Ambassador to the Southwest Pacific is that it looked to the President like a good idea at the time. It doesn't any more. It is being withdrawn at Mr. Flynn's request, who gently encases his announcement in the comforting statement that his friends had assured him that confirmation was certain.

It should be said in behalf of Mr. Flynn that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee did not find him either a criminal or an incompetent, but if his disqualifications were not conclusive, his positive qualifications were no more so. It is a healthy sign that he would have been defeated decisively by a substantial coalition of Republican and Democratic Senators, if his nomination had not been withdrawn.

The President's friends admit that the nomination was a political mistake. The Democratic National Committee in Chicago passed a purple-worded resolution which argued that opposition to Mr. Flynn's nomination was motivated by an intention to handicap and harass the President. It is more likely that the opposition will rescue the President from one of his greatest weaknesses, which is indiscriminating personal loyalty.

Good News for Lend-Lease: The Lend-Lease Act will run into no trouble at this session of Congress. The renewal of the law and any further appropriation the Administration requests will be forthcoming. The law has ample popular support and ample congressional support. When Congress first convened in early January there were indications from the Republican side that an effort might be made to focus a political attack on the Lend-Lease Act but after a few passing headlines nothing like that developed.

There seems no doubt that the Republicans avoided a mistake which would have harmed themselves and harmed the war effort. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, has made an effective presentation of the way the law has operated to strengthen our own productive facilities, to shorten the war by enabling the Soviet Union to use American weapons directly against the Axis, and to bring reciprocal lend-lease in many cases equal to American aid.

As Richard L. Strout of the Monitor's Washington Bureau has pointed out, it was noteworthy in Congress last week to see Republicans, who in 1941 led the opposition to the Lend-Lease Act and who submitted a minority report condemning it, vie with one another commending the act and praising Mr. Stettinius for his administration. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, whose vision caused him to fight the Lend-Lease law at all points, now advocates that the United States rely on it almost entirely to win the war and keep American boys back home!

"Bulldog" Eisenhower: "It will not be surprising to see Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command enlarged as soon as the British Eighth Army makes its juncture with the Allied forces in Tunisia.

A London newspaper forecasts the elevation of General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander of all Allied operations in North Africa and the Mediterranean with the appointment of General Sir Harold Alexander, now in charge of British forces in the Middle East, as Deputy Commander.

A decision on this point will have to be announced soon and the best information in Washington tends to support the London forecast.

It would be a generous action on Britain's part to permit two senior British officers, General Alexander, and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham to serve under the American Lieutenant General, but the North African invasion was an American conception and the British have been inclined to view it as primarily an American enterprise. It is for these reasons—and others—that General Eisenhower may be promoted.

It is true that he hasn't won a tremendous military victory such as General Alexander has earned in Egypt and Libya but he has the confidence of his British and American colleagues as a determined, imaginative, hard-headed but tactful leader and it seems likely that a still bigger chance is ahead of him.

Prime Minister Churchill appropriately and affectionately calls him "Bulldog."

A Far Cry From Pushing a Vacuum Cleaner

Associated Press

Women Railroaders Changing Wheels in Chicago Yards

They also unload brake beams from freight cars, these sturdy pinch-hitters for railroaders who have gone to war.

Mrs. Mary Ann Pietraszek, right, had a taste of railroading when she was employed by the Pullman shops in 1917. After that she went into other work, but got back in overalls when this war came along. Incidentally, she is a grandmother.

Mrs. Lorraine Harlan, young wife of a sailor, hasn't the experience of her co-worker, but is learning fast. These and other women in heavy industry are entering fields traditionally reserved to men.

Civil Service Forces Hit McKellar's Exemptions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — The proposal by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) from Tennessee, to remove from the merit system all Federal positions paying $4,500 or more a year, brought indignant condemnation from the National Civil Service Reform League and the National League of Women Voters here today.

The first group called it a "direct threat to the war effort."

The League of Women Voters called it "the most brazen patronage raid since the Civil Service Act was passed 60 years ago."

The bill is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It provides that all such positions, regardless of their functions, shall be filled by presidential appointment with confirmation of the Senate, and that appointments are to be made for four-year terms. It applies not only to future appointees, but also to present incumbents, whose employment would automatically terminate on June 30, 1943, and who would then have to be confirmed by the Senate if they were to be permitted to remain in the service.

Kaplan Emphatic

"This proposal," states H. Eliot Kaplan, former Secretary of the Civil Service Reform League, "strikes at the very heart of the merit principle of selection for public office. It seems incredible that such a proposal would be offered even in normal times. It is unthinkable that the critical war period should be chosen as the time to advocate such a fantastic and dangerous proposal. Its immediate effect on the war effort will be demoralization of the civilian service, which in turn will have serious repercussions on our military effort."

The league reminds the Judiciary Committee that even now the War Manpower Commission is being denied authority to fill 30 important positions until the Military Affairs Committee can take time from other vital matters to pass on them, as the result of a bill somewhat similar to the McKellar bill but applying only to the War Manpower Commission. This bill was enacted in October.

"Multiplication of such delays in the case of every $4,500 position in every war agency would obviously endanger the whole war effort," the league states, "even if we were to ignore the inevitable injection of partisan considerations into appointments and promotions."

Premium on Mediocrity

Warning that the long-range effects on the whole Civil Service will be such as to discourage the best qualified persons from entering it, the league points out:

"This proposal discourages hopes for advancement of those who cannot or will not resort to extraneous influences. It places a premium on political aspirations of persons of mediocre capacity and places those who have training and experience alone at a decided disadvantage.

"We can think of no more dangerous means of undermining the war effort and emasculating the merit system than the McKellar proposal. Its adoption will nullify all the advances that have been made for the merit system during the last half century."

Pointing out that many thousands of positions in Washington and throughout the country would be affected, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, League of Women Voters President, declared the McKellar proposal would "wreck" the entire civil service system.

She explained that under the terms of the measure:

"Government employees who have given a lifetime of service to their Government in technical and scientific as well as administrative positions would have to cultivate the favor of senators to keep their jobs after June 30, 1943.

"No new or present employees could be hired in their positions who are not 'cleared' by their Senators, who have not been reviewed by a Congressional committee: and approved by a majority vote of the Senate.

"Once through the mill they could serve only four years and then have to go through the process again."

Self-Reform Recommended to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—If Congress wants to meet postwar responsibilities and regain prestige lost in the past, it should first reform itself, declared speakers before the American Political Science Association meeting here, where terms such as "obsolete," "inadequate," and "chaotic" were applied to present Congressional methods and procedure.

Pointing out that the new 76th Congress has already shown a disposition to assert itself, Dr. George Galloway, of the Twentieth Century Fund, in a panel on the subject declared:

"Perhaps at long last Congress will now undertake, by modernizing its internal machinery, to equip itself to play a truly great part at this crucial stage in the history of the Republic."

Here are criticisms of Congress enumerated by Dr. Galloway:

The committee system is obsolete; there are, all told, 80 committees, or "little ministries," no less than eight dealing with the one subject of defense.

Staff aids are inadequate or nonexistent.

There is "no unity of command"; leadership is dispersed among the men of the 80 committees, chairmen achieving their posts by seniority, not necessarily by ability.

No protection against pressure groups, making congressmen "errand boys" for constituents.

Under "constitutional defects," Dr. Galloway cites three: Division of legislative power equally between House and Senate, producing deadlocks and delays; lack of Presidential power to dissolve Congress; lack of Congressional power to dismiss the Executive. On these points Dr. Galloway is brief but emphatic, and cites a long list of scholars and authorities, all of whom have pointed to the deadlocks developed by division of power.

"Expansion of the executive branch of the national government and steps toward central planning of the economy have reduced our parliamentary system to little more than a formal appendix to bureaucracy," he declared. "In wartime the role of Congress is confined to providing the executive with the powers and sinews of war and to supervising its conduct. When peace comes, if recent trends continue, central planning for full employment, social security, and upbuilding America—the avowed aims of the Government's postwar agenda—will impose enlarged responsibilities upon administrative agencies."

Suggested Remedies

What should Congress do to play its role better?

Four steps are necessary, says Dr. Galloway:

1. Streamline committee structure.
2. Get independent experts.
3. Centralize leadership.
4. Protect membership from pressure groups.

Taking these points in order, Dr. Galloway urged reduction of major committees in each house to eight or nine, the chairmen of these forming a "legislative cabinet." Various forms of this committee setup are proposed, but some drastic step is needed to resolve present "legislative anarchy," he declares.

Better staff facilities: provide Congress with a nonpartisan staff of its own trained specialists and analysts.

Centralize leadership: Congress, which has criticized lack of unity of command in the armed forces is itself a glaring example of diffused command, as instanced by the 12 different committees investigating the war effort.

"Evidently the new Congress is determined to recover some of the power and prestige its predecessors lost," says Dr. Galloway. "One way to do this is to establish closer and more coherent relationships between the legislative and executive branches."

Safeguard Against Betrayal

In the field of foreign affairs, "relations between the President and the Senate must be altered if we are to avoid a repetition of Wilson's experience with the 'little group of wilful men' and the fateful betrayal of 1919," the speaker declared. "The constitution should be amended to provide that treaties made by the President should be ratified by a majority vote in each house of Congress, instead of requiring, as at present, ratification by two-thirds of the Senate."

On the subject of securing protection from pressure groups, Dr. Galloway is least certain of the solution, although he makes several proposals. Lobbies might be forced, by law, to be registered, a national economic council might be set up representing occupational interests to advise Congress and take some of the burden off of it: and a final and "perhaps the only effective remedy," declares Dr. Galloway "would be to remove the existing residential requirement for congressmen."

The present restriction requiring a congressman to live in his own district is harmful to the constituency, by limiting the field of its choice, and to the candidate, by promoting parochialism, according to Dr. Galloway.

Ration Book No. 3 Ready for Printer

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 1

War Ration Book No. 3 is ready for printing but what it will be used for no one knows as yet.

Book No. 2, first of the point rationing books, will be distributed this month and used for canned goods and meats and possibly some other foods, such as butter and canned milk.

The Office of Price Administration said Book No. 3 was prepared well ahead of time because of the tremendous job of printing 150,000,000 copies, the number required for the first two books.

It is designed for adaptability to any of a number of possible rationing programs. In addition to coupons designated with letters and numbers, Book No. 3 will contain stamps bearing pictures of tanks, airplanes, artillery and aircraft carriers.

That doesn't mean these articles are to be rationed—merely that the symbols will be used later to identify whatever special purpose is found for them.

President Gets Big Surprise At His Reception in Trinidad

PORT AU SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 1 (*AP*)—President Roosevelt paused at this island, site of a United States base, en route home from the Allied War Council in Africa and was surprised to find almost the entire population waiting to give him a spontaneous reception.

When his motorcade passed through Port au Spain thousands of people lined the streets, waving and cheering.

He spent the night at the U. S. Naval Base while traveling by clipper on his way to North Africa, so this was his second visit this month. Mention of the first stop was not permitted for security reasons, however.

On both stops he slept at the Macqueripe Hotel, formerly a famous Trinidad seaside resort which has been taken over by U. S. naval forces.

On his second visit, the President took the opportunity to inspect the U. S. Army and Navy establishments and also entertained Governor and Lady Bede Clifford, both of whom are old friends, at the Macqueripe Hotel.

The President was accompanied by Harry Hopkins, Capt. John L. McCrea, his Naval Aide and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, his physician. The party arrived by U. S. Army transport plane at Waller Field, U. S. Army base in the center of Trinidad.

Mr. Roosevelt was met on arrival by Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal Chief-of-Staff, who flew to Trinidad from Washington with him but who was unable to continue on the African trip because of a slight indisposition.

Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf, Commander of the Trinidad Naval Base; Maj. Gen. Henry Pratt, Commanding General of the Trinidad Sector; Brig. Gen. Owen Summers, Commander of the Trinidad Mobile Forces, and Col. Baird Johnson, Commanding Officer of Waller Field, joined Admiral Leahy in welcoming the Chief Executive.

After inspecting Fort Read military installations, the presidential party, escorted by fighter planes, motored along the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway, built by the U. S. Army through Port au Spain to the U. S. Naval Base.

There they inspected naval installations and went to the Hotel where the night was spent.

After entertaining the Cliffords, the President dined late with the commanding officers.

A few supplementary details relating to the Casablanca Conference were learned here.

The President's tour in Africa was more extensive than has been previously reported. He visited some of the beaches where American troops made their landings and also inspected military cemeteries.

It was also learned that he flew low over Dakar to inspect the harbor but did not stop.

Foreigners in Venezuela Decline Since War Began

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — The number of foreigners in Venezuela has declined from 45,484 to 33,711 since the beginning of the war, 1942 census figures record.

Most of the difference occurred during the past year when a number of North Americans left because of reduced petroleum production. The number of United States citizens fell from 3,452 in 1938 to 2,753, according to the new census.

Probe Indorsement Refused by Council

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1

The Council of State Governments Jan. 26 refused to consider a resolution indorsing a Congressional committee investigation of Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers' charge before the council that "Army and Navy loafers" were impeding war output.

Race Betting Under Attack In Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1—Horse and dog race betting were made the objective of both legislative and executive attack almost immediately following completion of organization by the General Assembly which convened Jan. 11.

On the second day of the session two bills were introduced in the Senate to repeal legalized betting on the races and on the same day Gov. Homer M. Adkins in his inaugural address to a joint legislative session said he would approve a repeal bill if passed by the Legislature.

Parimutuel betting on horse and dog races was legalized by the General Assembly of 1935, resulting in the immediate opening of a horse race track at Hot Springs and of a dog race track at West Memphis, immediately across the Mississippi River from Memphis, Tenn.

Public Hearings

The first bill aiming at repeal of racing was introduced by Senator Hardy of Greenbrier and it was followed immediately by another repeal bill by Senator Middleton of Mena. Both measures were referred to committees for public hearings after second readings.

The Hardy bill is the more comprehensive. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, trust or association to hold or conduct, or be interested, directly or indirectly, in the holding or conducting of any meeting whereat any horse or any dog shall be raced for any stake, purse, or reward. It also would make it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, trust or association to set up, keep or exhibit any device, or any auction pool, parimutuel or certificate system, or any other method or system by any name whatsoever known, or wagering on the results of any horse race or dog race, or for any person, firm, corporation, trust or association to bet or wager in any manner on the result of any horse race or dog race.

The violation of any provision of the act would be a felony and would be punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years and a fine of not less than $1,000.

Emergency Clause

The bill by Senator Middleton merely provides for repeal of the 1935 act which legalized betting on horse racing. It does not mention the dog racing legalization act nor does it provide any penalty for violation of any antibetting laws. Neither does the Middleton bill provide for re-enacting any antibetting laws which may have been repealed by the 1935 act to legalize parimutuel betting.

Both the Hardy and the Middleton bills carry the emergency clause and, if passed and approved by the Governor, would become immediately effective.

While the Legislature considers the proposals to repeal legalized betting on horse races, the State Racing Commission must pass on efforts from another angle to prevent opening of the Hot Springs track for the 1943 meet.

Governor Adkins recently asked the Racing Commission to rescind its action of several weeks ago, when it granted a permit for the race meeting scheduled to begin next month. A meeting of the Commission was scheduled for Jan. 16 at which the question of canceling the permit would be decided.

Missing Formal Requests Delay Dependents' Pay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (*AP*)—Payment of dependent allowances has been delayed in many instances by failure of soldiers to file formal application for them, the War Department said.

Under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act, soldiers in the field are permitted to file declarations of intent to apply for the benefits so that the allowances can be expedited. However, formal application still must be made to put the preliminary request into effect.

McNutt Sees Possible Closing Of Some Colleges for Duration

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 1 (*AP*)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, predicting that some private colleges may have to close for the duration, said Jan. 30: "In the grim days that lie ahead there is no place in our society for institutions which fail to render national service."

Mr. McNutt, in an address prepared for delivery at 130-year-old Haverford College's first midwinter commencement exercises, called for continued voluntary cooperation by the nation's colleges in the war effort.

"Washington will not dictate a uniform plan of action to the colleges," he said. "Washington is not Berlin and we do not propose to regiment our colleges to any standardized program of state-directed services."

Stating that geographical location and physical accommodations were the determining factors in selecting larger institutions for specialized training units of the Army and Navy, Mr. McNutt said there is also a place for smaller colleges in particular forms of the training program. He commended Haverford for its new course in meteorology for future weather officers in the Army Air Force.

Other colleges, he said, might offer instruction for older men and women who through no fault of their own have never enjoyed college educational advantages and arrange special rehabilitation courses for those invalided out of military service.

Lillian Somoza's Likeness On Money of Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 1 (*AP*)—The likeness of Miss Lillian Somoza, only daughter of President Anastasio Somoza, is appearing on one Cordoba bills put in circulation today by the Nicaraguan treasury in connection with her marriage to Dr. Guillermo Seville Sacasa, son of the Treasury Minister, Ramon Sevilla.

Good Postum's* a delicious drink—
Beats other drinks all hollow—
There's warmth and cheer and hearty joy
In each delightful swallow!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

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A liquid dressing that produces a glossy shine in 2 minutes—without drudgery. Actually PRESERVES leather, too. Enables wet shoes to dry without shrinking or stiffening. If your shoe or department store can't supply you, write Vitalex Process Co., 429 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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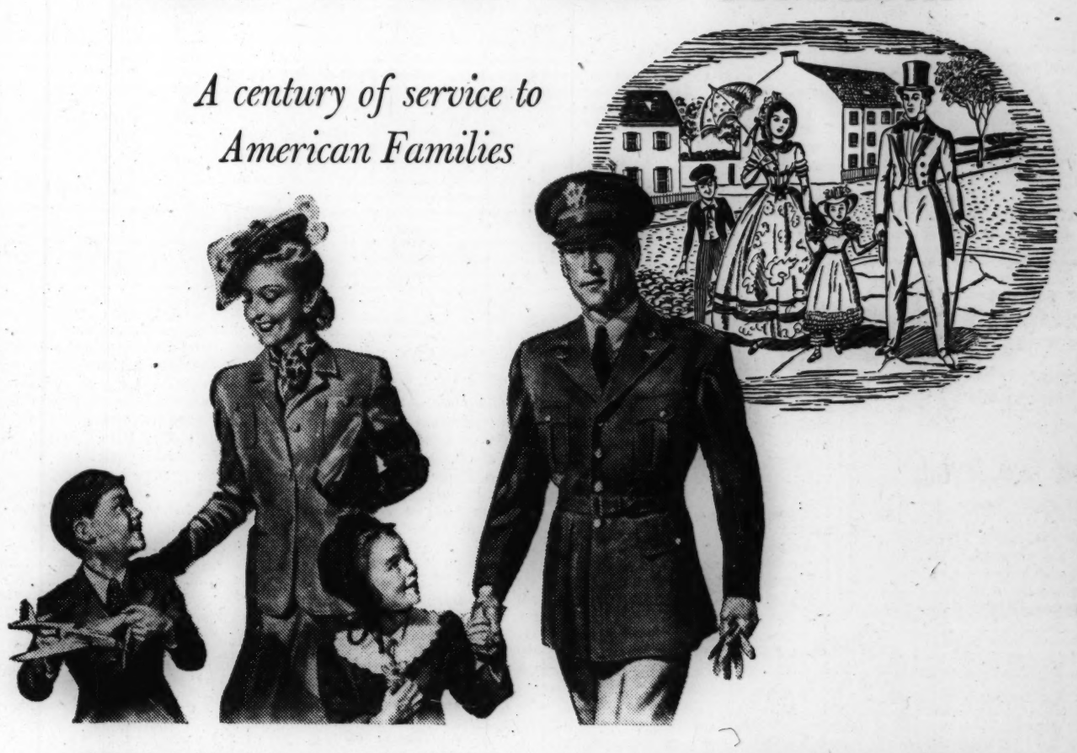
IS ON SALE AT HEALTH SPOT SHOE SHOPS. SEE PHONE BOOK FOR LOCAL ADDRESS.

First in America — 1843 — 1943

TODAY IS OUR 100th BIRTHDAY

A century of service to American Families



ON February 1, 1843, Mutual Life's Policy No. 1, in the amount of $5,000, was issued on the life of Thomas N. Ayres, a New York business man. This was the first life insurance policy issued in America by any company operating on the mutual plan.

Today we enter our second century of service to American families, with nearly 1,000,000 policyholders, more than $3½ billions of insurance in force and—we hope—some of the foresight and courage of our founders.

From the beginning, The Mutual Life was a distinctive American institution, operated in the public interest. It was the first company to return its earnings solely to its own policyholders . . . first to entrust the conduct of its affairs to trustees representative of its policyholders . . . first to develop the "agency system". We salute our own agency force and those of other life insurance companies for the public service they have performed in educating American families to the benefits of life insurance.

At the time, these were untested innovations. Their soundness has been proved by a century of performance through wars, depressions and other catastrophes. The Mutual Life in the last 100 years has paid more than $4½ billions in benefits to policyholders and their beneficiaries. Today it is a national institution, with offices in 47 States and the District of Columbia.

We had originally planned a nation-wide 100th Birthday Celebration, but have laid those plans aside to help conserve men, materials and transportation for a sterner purpose. Later, perhaps, our Centennial can be observed by combining it with a Victory Celebration after America has triumphed in this war for Freedom and Security. And triumph we will!

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW YORK
Lewis W. Douglas, *President*
34 NASSAU STREET • NEW YORK CITY

JOSEPH A. LANIGAN, *Boston Manager* ..... 31 MILK STREET

Women's Activities: Poet's Daughter a Sculptor

Daughter of the noted poet, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, and a talented artist in her own right, Mary-Alice Coffin, Brunswick, Maine, senior in the art department of Boston University's College of Practical Arts and Letters, still insists that she's not a good example of a poet's daughter. "I'm too normal," she laughingly explains.

Contrary to public picturization of the poet as an ethereal being who lives in a rarefied atmosphere, Mary-Alice stoutly insists that "daddy is a healthy, normal person." Describing their simple home life, she ruefully disclosed that Professor Coffin, who teaches at Bowdoin College, "fights the war every night." The best phrase to denote her famous father is, she says, "liberal educator."

Although she is president of the college Writers' Club, Mary-Alice's preferences lie definitely in the field of sculpturing. Her immediate ambitions for work after graduation in May are divided in three directions at present. "Perhaps I'll enlist in the WAACS or WAVES in the capacity of camouflage or publicity poster artist," she says. "Or I may enter the plastic arts from the designing angle. Most likely," she concludes, "I'll do elementary grade teaching in art. But there's so much confusion now that I keep changing my mind from month to month."

Brother in Naval Air Corps

One of four children, she has a brother in the Naval Air Corps, a sister who is a junior at Jackson College, and a younger brother. According to purchases made by their father, each of the children will own one of the Coffin homes. Mary-Alice will get the town house, called "44"; Margaret, the summer home, named "Pennelville"; Bobby, the naval cadet, will get "Woolwiche," which is surrounded by 360 acres of timber, and Richard, the youngest boy, will be heir to "Americaneage," a house that the Coffins refer to as being haunted.

Robert Coffin and Mary-Alice

Mary-Alice Coffin, senior art student at Boston University's College of Practical Arts and Letters, matches grins with her noted dad, Robert Tristram Coffin, poet-novelist.

Discussing her dad's work, Mary-Alice discloses that she prefers his poetry to his prose. "Cupola," "Hound On the Church Porch," "Crystal Moment," and "Secret Heart" are her favorites. "Daddy reads them at home in practice for his lectures. That's how the family gets to know them," she smilingly explains. "By the way, he's an excellent lecturer," she added with pardonable pride. "He's very humorous and not at all stuffy."

Sculptor of Figurines

Determinedly bringing the conversation around to Mary-Alice's own talent, we learned that her sculpture exhibits of figurines took first prize at five consecutive Topsham Fairs in Maine. Although her school work has monopolized all her time for the past two years, she used to work with thick, soft chalk, which she carved with a safety-pin. Her winning groups included "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," the "Wizard of Oz," "Pinocchio," and a complete Christmas scene. "One figure in the group always stole the show," she reminisces. "And the best part of the exhibit was to see which character would catch the public's fancy.

"The only romantic part of my art career was getting clay from the deposits in the bay near our home," she recalls with a sly twinkle. "I guess I spent most of my youth digging out the clay, modeling the figures, and painting them." Her tastes in art have changed greatly as a result of her four college years, she discloses. "Chinese art is my favorite now," she explains. "I think that its refinement of line, beauty of contour, and surface enrichment are all inspirational to a young artist."

But there is nothing of the dreamy theorist in Mary-Alice Coffin. Tall, slender, and clear-eyed, she's forthright and unwavering in her denunciation of social discrimination and snobbishness. Her outstanding idiosyncracy is her inability to tell left from right. "I have to stop and figure out which hand I use to write and proceed from there. It can be very frustrating," she commented wryly.

Clubwomen to Hear Dr. Marsh

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will speak on "The Invisible Weapons in Minds and Hearts of Fighting Men" at the Club Institute of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in the Y. W. C. A. auditorium on Thursday at 10 a. m. He will be presented by Mrs. Walter H. Moore, Chairman of the Department of Education, in a forum on "Our American Way in Adjusting Our Educational System to Changing Conditions."

The forum with a prominent speaker, conducted by a different division of the Federation each month, has become a popular feature of Club Institutes. It is planned to meet the demand of women for authentic information on many problems and changes in this changing world.

On the same program Mrs. Fred M. Spear, Chairman of the Division of Conservation and Gardens, will present Ray M. Koon, Head of the Field Station at Waltham, in a forum on "Our American Way in War Gardens." A forum on "Our American Way in Mothercraft" will be conducted by Mrs. Israel H. Oakmen and her committee.

In recognition of two great American heroes born in February, the Flag will be presented by Lieutenant Knox of the WAACS. There will be brief addresses by Mrs. A. Chesley York, Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, and Mrs. Wilson H. Roads, and a lesson in parliamentary procedure by Mrs. Joseph E. Davison.

Members of the State Press Department will meet in their room at the Y. W. C. A. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Chairman, will present Mrs. Josephine Peirce, former chairman, who will speak on "Writing Publicity for Women's Clubs."

Cambridge Women Back War Stamp Valentine Contest

In order to encourage the sending of "better" Valentines this year, the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff is sponsoring a contest for the best Valentine which features a War Savings stamp. Any boy or girl not over 14, living in Cambridge, may enter one Valentine. The contest closes at 4 p. m. on Monday, Feb. 8, and all entries must be at 66 Church Street by that time.

The winners will be announced the following day and the most attractive Valentines will be displayed in the window of 66 Church Street. Each participant must write his name, address, and age on the back of his entry.

Prizes will be 20 10-cent stamps, 15 10-cent stamps, and honorary awards of 10 10-cent stamps, at the discretion of the judges, for entries which are outstanding for any reason, including the age of the contestant.

Real stamps should not be used, as the valentines will not be returned.

A piece of paper, the size of a stamp, should be used instead, or the place where the stamp is to go should be marked "Stamp." The Committee will supply real stamps for the Valentines which it displays. Valentines must, of course, be made and not bought, and must feature a War Stamp. A clever idea, jingle, or slogan will count as much as artistic ability or skill, and the entries may be romantic or patriotic, or both.

Bostonian Among 12 To Get War Honors

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—Twelve officers and enlisted men recently returned from the Pacific theaters of war will receive decorations and citations at the United States Naval Air Station here.

Among those receiving awards for conspicuous bravery will be: Lieut. J. J. Lynch, Boston, Mass., Distinguished Flying Cross, citation for air medal.

Excerpts From Sermons Given In Pulpits of Greater Boston

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday in Greater Boston churches follow:

The Rev. Dana MacLean Greeley at the Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

"One might say that world commerce and trade are the hope of the unity of civilization, that the lines of the ships of the sea and the air that travel to and fro will tie the nations together. Or one might assert that only a world-government can keep different states and races under control, and bring concord and peace to mankind. But in and through world commerce, and in and through any world government, there must be something more than the profits motive and a monopoly on military and political power.

"Unity among men is not created by selfishness, or brought about by expediency, or for convenience sake. But unity is created by unselfishness, by love, and by the sharing of the moral concerns and the spiritual goals of life."

"Only a unifying ideal can make a nation or a world of nations function organically and live harmoniously. Christianity is such a unifying ideal. It has bound the world together in the past; it will bind it more closely in the future."

The Rev. Gardiner M. Day at Christ Church, Cambridge (Protestant Episcopal):

"Many persons' lives are warped and ruined by resentment. The misfortune of resentment is that people use up energy, thought and feelings which ought to be employed for something constructive. In the last analysis resentment leads to nothing but futility in the life of the person who holds it and injures people who have no cause in the resentment. The only way to get over resentment is to be willing to forgive—not once, but again and again."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at the Old South Church (Congregational):

"Some spokesmen for religion are as addicted as enthusiasts along any other line to the vice of oversimplification. An example is the maxim, 'Back to religion,' often proposed as a short cut out of all human ills. We cannot go rightly back to religion unless religion has at some time past been for most of its professed practitioners, and not for just a singular saint here and there."

The Rev. Harold Willard Arthur at the Clarendon Street Baptist Church:

"God has endowed man with the divine attributes of free will, and right choices can double the value and enjoyment of life. Man's only limitation is his stupidity in passing up God's greatest opportunity. Too many people are satisfied with meager and cheaper joys when it is possible for them to take the higher alternative which is eternal life through Jesus Christ, our Lord."

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood at the Emmanuel Church (Protestant Episcopal):

"It seems evident that the true blessings, which have anything of the experience of the divine, are more than worth all they cost. Indeed, the very cost of them brings out a new beauty in them which the untroubled and untested never know.

"Truth always holds falseness at bay. Real faith always holds doubt by the throat at arms' length.

"Shadows show us objects in the round. Who wants only a flat life? It's a three-dimensional one we want—to see life steadily and see it whole."

Dean Edwin Jan van Etten at St. Paul's Cathedral (Protestant Episcopal):

"Faith is a strange power, a force we do not understand.

"God is not hamstrung in His own universe. Faith is not a legal document, a philosophy which one does or does not accept. How tragic is the one who is so enlightened that he does not believe some little article of faith and therefore has no faith.

"Real faith is known to those who thoroughly understand the phrase, 'I entrust myself to the spirit of God, guided not by what ye tell me, but what I know.'"

Women Arrange Rationing Talk

Because the intricacies of rationing are claiming major attention in the everyday experience of American housewives, the Women's City Club has arranged for its members and guests to hear two specialists discuss rationing problems tomorrow, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock.

Miss Mary R. Heard, formerly executive secretary of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and now an information specialist in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, will speak on "The Why of Rationing." Mrs. Charles Higginson, who is on the staff of the War Economy Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will speak on "Point Rationing."

Miss Heard will discuss our part in supplying enough food for our fighting men, our allies, the conquered countries as we free them, and well-balanced meals for our people here. Mrs. Higginson will explain the system of point rationing, how it works, and what adjustments will have to be made in planning the buying for family menus.

Mrs. Roland M. Baker is chairman of the Public Affairs Committee which is bringing these speakers to the club.

Red Cross Drive Official Is Named

Ralph Lowell, Boston investment broker, has been appointed to head the portion of the Red Cross drive in March that will be conducted among Boston investment houses.

Announcement was made today by Charles F. Rowley, general chairman of the drive, that Mr. Lowell has been named to the chairmanship of the securities division for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's fund drive. The Red Cross fund collection will be held independently of any other drive for funds in Greater Boston.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News; News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Maple Leaf Matinee. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes—Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Owing to Conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 2
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—"Time to Dance."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orch.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Tom, Dick, and Harry, variety show
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alyexander's Meditation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News service.
11:15 p. m.—Russ Carlyle's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann

Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, Feb. 2
11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Chinese Folk Songs on Air This Evening

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings two Chinese folk songs tonight, arranged by Jen Kung-Li, who will also be a guest on the program. Other guests are Dr. Chih Meng, Director of the China Institute, New York, and Dr. T. C. Yu, Chinese Consul General. Miss Speaks also sings the Australian National Anthem; Kreisler's "Stars in My Eyes"; Herbert's "Thine Alone." Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in Elgar's "The Empire March," Polonaise, from Thomas' "Mignon," and Strauss' "Thousand and One Nights Waltz," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Helen Traubel, soprano, guest soloist on Great Artists Series, sings Rogers "At Parting," Bridges "Love Went A-Riding," "Pleurez, Pleurez, Mes Yeux" from Massenet's "Le Cid," and "Abide With Me," the latter with the chorus. Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Provost's "Intermezzo," and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, Jacques Wolfe's "De Hallelujah Rhythm." The chorus sings Martin's "Buckle Down Buck Private, Buckle Down" and "Daybreak" from Grofe's "Mississippi Suite." The concert concludes with a Victor Herbert Medley by the entire ensemble. Percy Faith conducts orchestra and chorus, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Joseph Cotten in "To the Shores of Tripoli," a dramatization of the American Marines first landing in Tripoli 137 years ago, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

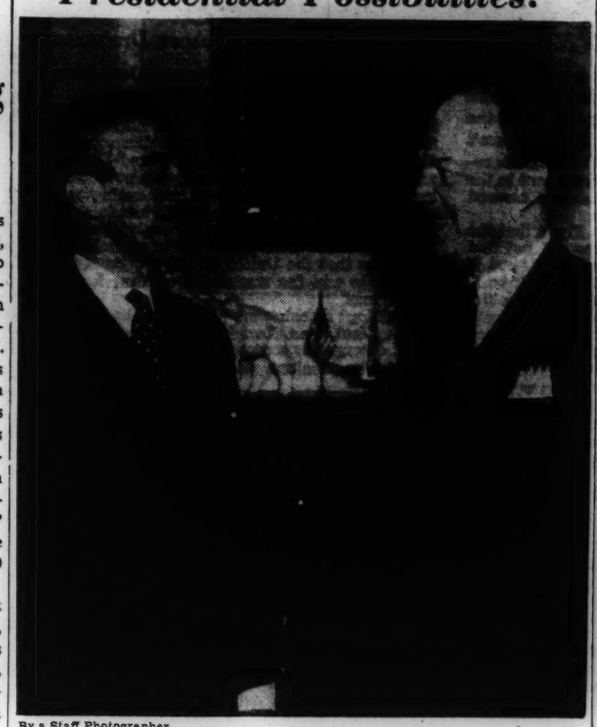
Hal Peary (The Great Gildersleeve), Una Merkel, and Beulah Bondi, co-star in a radio adaptation of "The Showoff," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players present Bette Davis, Walter Huston and Nan Sunderland in "Dodsworth," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Tuesday

Charles B. Henderson (a former Senator from Nevada), now chairman of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, speaks before the Boston Advertising Club on "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation's Contribution to War Supply," MBS-WNAC, 1:15 p. m.

Presidential Possibilities?



By a Staff Photographer

Two Chief Executives Meet

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (left) greets the Chief Executive of Minnesota, Gov. Harold E. Stassen, who paid a brief visit to the State House today.

Governor Urges All Nurses In State to Enroll at Once

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged all Massachusetts nurses to co-operate in the national inventory of nurses to be conducted by the United States Public Health Service beginning this week.

The survey, which is being conducted by postal card questionnaire, is to determine the total available trained nurse power. Every registered nurse in the country, married or single, active or inactive, will receive a card.

"I appeal to every Massachusetts graduate nurse to devote four minutes to filling out her card promptly, indicating her professional experience, present status, and willingness to serve either in the armed forces or in some full or part-time civilian capacity," the Governor said.

"The first national survey of our nursing resources is now two years old, and in these changing times the need for accurate data is obvious. Since Pearl Harbor tremendous and increasing demands for nurses at the fighting fronts and in every community have taxed the supply.

"Our own Cocoanut Grove tragedy, during which Massachusetts nurses gave heroic service, showed the need of immediately locating every nurse in time of danger. There is no substitute for the expert skill and training of a graduate nurse."

Nurses who do not receive a survey card are instructed to write at once to Helen G. Lee, Special Agent, United States Public Health Service, 420 Boylston Street, Boston.

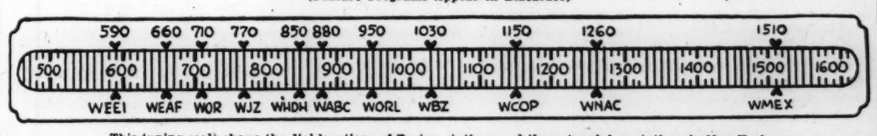
R. F. C. Head to Speak

Charles B. Henderson, chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will be the speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler tomorrow.

Mr. Henderson, whose address will be radiocast over WNAC, will speak on "R. F. C.'s Contribution to the War Supply."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Give Us This Day"; dr.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	'Uncle Sam'; OWI drama	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Dick and Harry; Variety	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	show with Bob Trend-	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	ler's Orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry & the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Concert in Rhythm	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Income taxes
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Music; songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music; Air Raid; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles, drama	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	"Who, Me?"; Dance Or.	News Service; Air Raid
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Holcomb & Whipple; sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	'ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	John Barry, comment	Navy Yard Show
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Navy Yard Show
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: Hal Peary;	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Helen	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15	Una Merkel; Beau-	drama	Traubel; Orchestra	News Service	kowsky's Symphony No.
9:30	lah Bondi in "The	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	6 (Pathetique)
9:45	Showoff"	Joe Reichman's Or.; Talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Bette Davis	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15	in "Dodsworth"	Gracie Fields, com. songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rationing; Defense	Basin Street Chamber	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Music Society; orchestra	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Songs; Defense	News Service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	William Bullitt, talk	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free; Inter-	"Radio Newsreel" with	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	American Un. of Air	Arthur Mann	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Air Raid; Organ Recital	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30	Music; News; Music	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup; songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	"Tune-Up Time"	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interview	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interview	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Uncle Sam" OWI Prog.	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang; songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America'; sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga!
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook,	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Memory Lane; Music	"Snow Village"; sketch	House Party; Variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	Show	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter; news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Harold MacHugh, hymns	'Aunt Jenny'; sketch	Charles E. Henderson;	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"Big Sister"; sketch	RFC's War Contribution	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour"	'Guiding Light'	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: Music
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"	Hymn Recital	Across the Footlights	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Studio Concert	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Army-Navy "E" Award	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Army-Navy "E" Award	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; Post	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife; sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Dick and Harry; Variety	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee; Variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Show with Bob Trend-	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	Mountain Music	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ler's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:00	"Follies"; Defense	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	"Terry & the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Rus'n War Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Music; Songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music; Air Raid; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orch.	News of the World	Milt Herth's Trio	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems; vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Eyes-Ears Army Air Fce
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Arthur W. Stevens, Int.	Musical Gems; vocalists	Network program	Lily Pons, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	George Duffy's Orch.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Raytime Showcase:	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Dramatizations	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety; Bruins Hockey
10:00	"Only Yesterday";	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins Hockey Game
10:15	comedy; songs; g'st	Gracie Fields; songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassell's Orchestra	Hockey Game; News
10:30	Network talks	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co	Paul Schubert, news	Red Nichols' Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co	Treasury Star Parade	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orch	News; Defense; Songs	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Dance orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta," Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Stassen Puts Fuel Mess Up To Washington

The fuel problem in New England and elsewhere has been aggravated by too much centralization of rationing at Washington, Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, declared here today. The Minnesota Governor came to Boston to attend a Seminar on Governmental Administration at Harvard.

"Unfortunately the handling of fuel is divided between three Federal agencies," Governor Stassen said. "The ODT has transportation, the OPC has petroleum supplies, the OPA has the price structure.

"That resulted partly last fall in our not building up stocks of fuel oil in various districts as should have been done.

"I urge strongly a single-headed administration in every problem. This administration should then be decentralized from Federal to state to local levels.

"All levels of Government should be used for more effective distribution of the supplies available."

Earlier Rationing Was Better

Earlier programs of rationing involving tires, automobiles and sugar were handled with greater success, Governor Stassen said. These used all levels of Government.

Then the Federal Government took over complete control, and from that time on the success of the rationing program began to slip, he declared.

"With gasoline and fuel oil they took up an inflexible central control at Washington," he continued. "A great many breakdowns in rationing have since resulted. The Administrative machinery was not worked out with a knowledge of how to handle masses of people.

"In sugar rationing, by contrast, the local board was still under much of local jurisdiction, they knew local conditions, and their work went much more smoothly.

Unfair Load on Distributors

"The burden of extra work that has been placed on fuel oil distributors in some sections of the country has really been tragic, as for instance, in Minnesota where we have had 28 degrees below zero weather.

"These rationing programs have shown, I believe, just how mistaken it is to have over-centralized administration in a country of this size.

"My comments are not directed at the New England fuel problem with which I am not familiar but to the national situation.

"Let me make it very specific that I do not oppose fuel oil rationing."

The prime reason for Governor Stassen's trip he told a press conference at the Boston City Club, where he speaks at a luncheon tomorrow noon, was to visit Prof. Morris B. Lambie's seminar at Harvard this afternoon.

"Professor Lambie was on the faculty of the University of Minnesota when I was a student there," Governor Stassen said. "I have a very high regard for the governmental research activities he promoted there. They are still being carried on, and have been of great assistance to me. Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard was also at the University of Minnesota at that time. I made the trip to confer with the Harvard faculty group on postwar problems."

After paying a courtesy call at the State House to see Governor Leverett Saltonstall this morning, Governor Stassen said, "Governor Saltonstall has one of the best programs of defense on the home front of any state in the Union."

Industries Side With Railroads Against Rate Cut

The unusual picture of shippers objecting to a decline in freight rates was presented by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in protesting against a proposed cut of 6 per cent in railroad freight rates.

The manufacturers' organization announced its opposition to the effort of the Office of Price Administration to take away from the railroads a 6 per cent increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last year. Hearings in the case begin Tuesday at Washington.

It is doubtful if the increase has in any degree raised the price of goods to the consumer, declared James H. Ranney, transportation manager of the Associated Industries, and the railroads need the income for their economic stability.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Today—Sugar stamp No. 11 valid through Mar. 14 for three pounds.

Tomorrow—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid in Zone A.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

IT SOLVES ALL CLEANING PROBLEMS!
RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
is the best substitute for domestic help
AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. KIMBALL CO., BOSTON, MASS

'Total' Navy Yard Sought For Narragansett Area

War Activities in New England

A Navy Yard in Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay, which ranks with Norfolk, Va., as the most "necessary naval operating bases" on the nation's Atlantic Coast deserves a "complete Navy Yard," declared Representative John E. Fogarty (D) of Rhode Island in asking for support in the national House of Representatives, as announced yesterday.

In seeking installations equal to those of the southern base, the representative pointed out that Narragansett lends itself to the protection of "about 70 per cent of the total population of the United States and approximately 80 per cent of the nation's industry."

Phonograph Music

Thousands of phonographs and records have been provided for men in the armed services through the National Federation of Music Clubs, reported Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett of Portland, Maine, national president, at a meeting last night of members in the District of Columbia.

Stockings Convert

New England's collection of 254,763 pairs of silk and nylon stockings for conversion to war materials constitutes a national record, disclosed regional officials of the War Production Board in Boston last week. Massachusetts contributed 174,614 pairs.

Leading Massachusetts communities, Lexington shipped 3,270 pairs in the first consignment. In Boston, three employees of the Army Ordnance District appointed themselves a committee and picked up 500 pairs from friends.

Gyroscope Order

Package Machinery Company of Springfield, Mass., today announced a contract to produce gyroscopic compasses, under a license from the Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Since Pearl Harbor, plant production has been devoted mainly to small munition and rifle-clip loading machines and packaging machines vital to the war effort. For production of the delicate precision instruments, the plant is being "entirely retooled," said George A. Mohlman, president.

Pupils Honored

School children of Connecticut and Rhode Island who had won scrap-collection campaigns in their home states sponsored Liberty ships yesterday at South Portland, Maine, named after Noah Webster, lexicographer from Connecticut, and Walter E. Ranger, former Rhode Island superintendent of schools.

Miss Gertrude N. Austin, industrial arts teacher at Wethersfield (Conn.) High School, in christening the Webster, was attended by Alexander Witruk, of Falls Village, Ernest L. Bartholomew, Jr., of Branford, and Lester Fowler, of Middletown.

The Ranger was christened by Miss Hely Merikoski, Washington; her joint sponsors were John T. Fulford, Exeter; James V. Maynard, North Scituate, and Maurice E. Andrews, Jr., Exeter.

Ideas Pay

Highest amount ever paid by the General Electric Company for employee suggestions at the Bridgeport (Conn.) plant was $1,200 awarded to Joseph Mizak, Toolmaker, whose idea expedites production of parts for marine equipment.

Second highest award, also announced this week, was $850, to Maurice H. Ward, carding-machine operator, for suggesting the use of a heated filter in reclaiming wax in the manufacture of many types of insulated wire and cable.

Sagansky Asks For Quashing Of 14 Counts

Judge Frank J. Donahue in Superior Criminal Court today heard and took under advisement motions to quash some 14 counts in four indictments charging Dr. Harry Sagansky with assisting in selling, exchanging or negotiating tickets in a false and fictitious lottery.

Attorney James M. Graham, for the defendant, argued that the law requires that the indictments must include names of the persons concerned in the selling and handling of the tickets. Assistant Attorney General Joseph Bacigalupo argued that the law did not reqnire the insertion of the names.

The Judge, while not indicating how he would decide the motion, said that it was generally understood that larceny indictments were defective unless they named the persons from whom property was stolen.

He asked Assistant Attorney General William E. Hayes if the State was prepared to furnish these names; after hesitation, Mr. Hayes replied yes.

Mr. Bacigalupo qualified this by saying that the State was prepared either to furnish the names or state that the parties are unknown.

Mr. Graham had argued that each indictment should state either the name of the party to whom a ticket was allegedly sold, or state that the name was unknown. Judge Donahue remarked that he thought that if the Grand Jury did know the names it would have been just as well to insert them in the indictments, "as it might save a lot of trouble."

Mr. Graham also filed a motion for a bill of particulars, asking for the names of these persons and agreed that if the motion to quash were granted, that the motion for particulars be overruled.

The counts attacked in court today were 14 of 23 in seven indictments brought by the Suffolk Grand Jury.

Local Housing Agencies Bill Is Filed in Maine Legislature

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 1—In recognition of the acute housing shortage that exists in and around Maine's swelling defense industry in towns and cities, a bill has been introduced in the currently convening State Legislature proposing the creation of local agencies to co-operate with the Federal Government in making housing available for persons engaged in war industries and activities. The bill, presented by Representative Payson (R) of Portland, has been referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

Since Mr. Payson comes from Portland, where one of the most serious housing conditions exists, he would seem to be in a good position to urge the bill upon the Legislature. Trailer colonies and crowded lodging houses, hotels, and bulging apartments, not to mention Federal housing projects, have failed to meet the demand for housing that has accompanied the rising employment at the nearby shipyards of the Todd-Bath and South Portland Shipbuilding Corporations.

State Police Pay

The pay scale of the Maine State police, like that of some Maine teachers, is notoriously low and there is considerable interest, and many believe merit, in the bill introduced by Senator Hanold of Cumberland county to raise State police salaries. The bill would raise from $20 and $25 to $30 the salary of a State trooper for his first year's service; fix his salary at $32.50 a week for the next year; at $36 a week for the next two years and provide that thereafter the trooper receive a salary of $40 a week.

Higher salaries in other lines of endeavor, particularly in defense plants, have cost the State police the services of several men and makes difficult the recruiting of able new men for the force, a situation it is believed should be rectified by Legislative action without delay.

Old-Age Aid

Old-age assistance cost $3,711,894 in Maine during the last fiscal year which found a total of 16,140 persons receiving such assistance in November as against 14,610 persons in November, 1941. The end of November, 1942, also found a waiting list of 885 persons.

The State's share in the old-age assistance program comes from revenues derived from a cigaret tax and from revenues out of the general fund. The former revenue source has proved even greater than anticipated and a 10 per cent increase in cigaret tax revenues is expected during the current fiscal year. Accordingly, there appears to be some sound basis for the bill proposed by Senator Friend (R) of Somerset to increase the maximum old-age assistance from $30 to $40 a month.

A somewhat similar bill has been introduced by Representative Bubar (R) of Weston. His bill, however, would also provide that when upon investigation it is found $40 is insufficient to cover legitimate needs an account not to exceed $50 a month may be paid.

Budget Message

Governor Sewall's budget message was brief but inclusive. Proposed appropriations from general funds for the coming biennium were $600,000 less than for the previous two years. The Governor made the forthright proposal and recommendation that out of estimated annual surpluses there be made available in each next two fiscal years the sums of $300,000 for civilian defense and emergency war fund; $500,000 for increasing teachers' pay; $143,373 and $154,302 for teachers' retirement; $25,000 for increasing salaries of department heads; $10,000 for liberalizing State employees' contributory retirement law.

Boston Channel Hearing at Capital

Extension of the 40-foot main ship channel of Boston Harbor from its present end off Commonwealth Pier, East Boston, to a point off the Mystic Terminal in Charlestown, comes up for a hearing before the Board of Engineers, War Department, Washington, today. The project has long been urged by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Martime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to accommodate large ships that in the future are expected to use the modern piers to be constructed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works when priorities permit acquiring the material.

This project was approved by the District Engineer and the Division Engineer, but the Board of Engineers in Washington ruled against the work. The hearing Monday is an appeal from the unfavorable decision. A Boston delegation as well as the New England delegation in Congress are expected to attend the hearing. Those going from Boston include: Herman A. McDonald, Massachusetts Public Works Commissioner; Mr. Davis, Richard Parkhurst of A. F. Lane, and J. F. Fitzgerald of the Boston Port Authority; J. W. Smith, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; H. E. Evans of the Boston Tow Boat Company, and others representing other port groups and interests.

State Solon Resigns

Speaker Rudolph F. King of the State House of Representatives announced today the resignation of Representative Raymond P. Palmer (R) of Braintree "because of military duties."

Representative Palmer, an Army major, gave this reason in a letter to the speaker, made public today.

He was stationed in Boston when he ran for office and was sworn in with other representatives when the House convened last Jan. 6. Since then he has been assigned to duty in Baltimore.

The Speaker said the post will not be filled because Representative Palmer comes from a district with two other representatives.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 31
2,000 gallons	1097⅓
1,500 gallons	823
1,000 gallons	548⅔
500 gallons	274⅓

Colonel Hammond To Give Her Side Of Corps Ouster

Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, ousted Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, will give her version of the events leading to her removal at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety tomorrow.

Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of Boston, a member of the Committee, announced today that Miss Hammond had accepted his invitation to appear. He added that J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee on Public Safety, also had been invited to appear at the hearing relative to a bill which would authorize the Committee to develop a plan of area administrative organization in cities and towns of more than 5,000 population.

The appearance before the Committee of the two principals in the controversy caused by the dismissal is expected by many State House observers to set the stage for a complete airing of the situation.

Britain's Consul At Boston Gets Honors From King

King George of England has appointed Hugh A. Ford, British Consul General at Boston, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services to the British Government.

Mr. Ford, who has been in the British Consular Service for more than 32 years, came to Boston as Consul General in 1933 from Portuguese East Africa. He had previously served in Liberia, Panama, France, and various posts in the United States, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

Granted leave of absence prior to retirement, Mr. Ford will shortly be succeeded by Anthony George, former British Consul General at Shanghai.

No Vengeance In Peace Urged

A just peace without vengeance was urged by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, guest speaker at the Saturday luncheon of the Twentieth Century Association.

He warned his listeners that the same difficulties of intrigue, bartering, and chicanery that beset the last previous peace will be sure to rise again after the close of the present war.

Boston to Keep Private Ways Open

Boston Commissioner of Public Works George G. Hyland today announced that all private streets in the City would be opened to facilitate fuel deliveries and to minimize the risk of fire hazards, which are unusually great this year because of the varied ways people in Boston are heating their homes.

He pointed out that the City has no legal right to open an unaccepted street, a fact which was brought to light today when a City snowplow was forbidden to clear Elm Lawn, a small private street in Dorchester, because one of the residents there raised an objection.

Current Art Shows in Boston Galleries

'Le Retour des Artistes' by Felix Buhot
Etching in the current exhibition at the Boston Public Library

Prints by Buhot Shown At Boston Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

During February prints by Félix Buhot, selected from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, will be shown at the Boston Public Library. While the name of Buhot is not so familiar as those of the luminaries who have hitherto been represented in the monthly exhibitions at the Library, the prints reveal the Parisian of the 1870's and 1880's, responsive to the influences prevalent in art and literature. Picture makers, whether they plied the brush or the pencil, were depicting the charm of Parisian streets, the pageantry of everyday life. On the other hand, they could easily exchange city pavements for the pastoral calm of the countryside. Buhot was a litterateur as well, and his prints disclose his powers of description.

It is interesting to learn about the intensity with which Buhot prepared his prints, exercising an exacting discipline over himself, experimenting, altering, rebiting plates, combining various techniques. He fussed about the qualities of papers and inks, and fumed about the printers who "massacred my plates." The catalogue list of techniques shows how searching and eager he was to achieve greater expressiveness through combinations of etching and aquatint, dry-point, foul-biting and roulette, dry-point with sulphur tone. The prints consequently have not an illusory or improvisatory quality; they show the result of careful manipulation and attentiveness to details. He was preoccupied also with tonal qualities, with gradations of light and textures of shadow. To achieve his end, he worked with lines, dots, roughened surfaces; and the ultimate effect proved to be painterly.

There is one feature in the prints of Buhot that distinguishes them as curiosities. It is the marginal decorations. Fanciful marginalia ornament many of the pictures. They are general pictorial addenda, traced in lightly and graphically. They probably represent associated ideas in the thought of the artist as he concentrated upon the exacting details of the central etching subject. Such auxiliary material aids greatly in narrative and permits the artist an expansion and parenthetical enlargement, not appropriate within the formal limits of the picture. Such extra substance is extended on the margins without stuffing, or diluting, or oppressing the composition. Thomas Eakins used to sketch such "footnotes" on some of his canvases. They do shed light on the thought of the artist, if they are not significant aesthetically.

The Buhot etchings also contain phantoms and symbolic birds reminiscent somewhat of Meryon. But the Parisian and London pictures are remarkable for factual clarity and direct definition. There are depictions of "La Place Pigalle in 1878," "The Clock Tower, Westminster," "Les Grandes Chaumières," and a number of other interesting town and country views. They are worth studying for careful draughtsmanship, for atmospheric effect, for meticulous rendering surfaces and details, and also for the choice qualities of paper used by the artist.

Holmes in New England

The perennially dapper and delightful Burton Holmes carried coals to Newcastle Saturday, but not in vain; for if there is anything people like, it is "more of the same," so to speak. The New Englanders, and their guests, seemed to enjoy thoroughly the bright and clear-colored movies and slides which took a fairly big crowd at Symphony Hall on a two-hour New England tour, from Newport to Mt. Desert and from the tip of Cape Cod to the Berkshires.

Connecticut and Vermont were neglected, but Mr. Holmes explained apologetically that the weather during his photographic tour last summer was very bad. Indeed, many of the pictures were taken in the rain, but they were very good, for all that.

Perhaps what hampered Mr. Holmes' photographer more than rain was the Coast Guard. They hustled him down to the police station nearly every time he pointed his camera toward the ocean. As a consequence, Saturday's customers missed much of New England's unique beauty. Poor Mr. Holmes! If he hadn't been well supplied with legal papers and the like he might have spent several nights in Maine jails. Even his world-wide reputation apparently had not preceded him into some of the more benighted regions. He apologized several times during his lecture for his failure to capture this scene or that.

However, even with the ocean almost completely out of the picture, Cameraman Ted Phillips managed to provide many reels of beauty. Familiar were historic Boston, Lexington, and Concord, Sudbury, Harvard University, and M. I. T., including the Charles River. Summer joys in the White Mountains, on Squam Lake, at Poland Spring, and at Crawford Notch brought nostalgic memories to many who may be missing such outings "for the duration." The only trouble with Mr. Holmes' offering is that there is not enough of it. (But who can ever get enough of beautiful New England — in summer?) **M. W. B.**

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Wiggin collection, prints by Felix Buhot. Through February.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Henrik F. Twardzik. Through Feb. 10
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Photography by John Lindquist. Through Feb. 12
Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous group of American paintings.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Group show in new "War Gallery"; paintings of "Coastline of Defense," and exhibition of late 19th century drawings by Artur Holmi. Through Feb. 13.
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Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pictures by Lewis Kronberg. Through Feb. 13.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.
Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—Paintings by New England artists.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Fifty-fourth annual exhibition Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 20.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French Romanticism of the eighteen-thirties; Persian paintings and decorative arts, XIV-XVII centuries. Selection of the Ernest Blaney Dane and Helen Pratt Dane collection of Chinese jades, crystals, pottery, porcelains, Roman art and culture in coins. Through Feb. 12.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight, not admitted. Closed on national holidays
Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sunday. Paintings and drawings by Charles Dana Gibson—a retrospective exhibition. Through Feb. 21. Contemporary European paintings: early Boston Church Silver; recent accessions including an altarpiece by Veronese; contemporary American prints, etchings by Cruikshank, Incunabula of lithography.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Tempera paintings by Negro artist, Jacob Lawrence.
New Hampshire
Durham: University of New Hampshire—Exhibition entitled "Photography is an Art." Through Feb. 6.
Rhode Island
Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—American paintings from the Revolutionary through the Civil War.
Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Portraits and drawings by Wilfred I. Duphiney. Through Feb. 7.
Maine
Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Paintings by Joseph B. Kahill. Through Feb. 21.

Preview of 'This Rock' For Servicemen Tonight

Billie Burke and a company of 25 arrived yesterday to prepare for the premiere Tuesday night at the Plymouth Theatre of "This Rock," Walter Livingston Faust's comedy. Eddie Dowling is producing and staging the play. Tonight a preview is being presented for servicemen.

New England Art on View

Three exhibitions are now on view at the Grace Horne Galleries: miscellaneous paintings by outstanding New Englanders, drawings by Artur Halmi, and a special group exhibition in a newly installed War Gallery. In the latter prizes will be given each month to three exhibitors. The prizes will be a war bond and war stamps.

The miscellaneous exhibition looks well in the large gallery. It is a group of which New Englanders may be proud. Included are works by Winslow Homer, Dodge Macknight, and Frank Benson, as well as a number of younger painters. The general impression is one of spiritedness and enthusiasm for paint. The pictures are notably free of clichés and conventions. They show how the American artist has come to terms with paint through long practice, watchful study, and experiment.

No Europeanism seems to exercise a proprietary control. True enough, the painters have derived ideas from abroad, but they have used the techniques with intelligence, manipulating and modifying to their own ends. No two painters use pigment in the same manner; there are different degrees of intensity and varying ways of giving prominence to salient features. The common characteristic is a fundamental respect for design, an appreciation of the need of treating a picture structurally. If the former naturalism has vanished, it has been replaced with a keener interpretation of the everyday scene as we see it and analyze it.

Among exhibitors in this group are William Draper, Alphonse Shelton, William Meyerowitz, Danton Sawyer, Gertrude Tonsberg, Prescott Jones, Lona Mills, and Charles Heintz.

The drawings by Artur Halmi, made in the late nineteenth century, represent the earlier period of his career. He came from Hungary to the United States to paint President Taft, and spent the remainder of his days here as a popular portraitist. The drawings show the quiet observation of an artist as he moves about in the routine of everyday life, discovering beauty and significance in unexpected sources. With a responsive pencil, he made telling likenesses of a city clerk, a scissors grinder, a retired guard; he depicted the nursemaids attending their charges in the parks of Vienna, Budapest, and Paris. The sketches show the artist molding a visual idea with an eager hand. This exhibition will be on view through Feb. 14. **D. A.**

Afternoon of Opera

The first production by the New England Conservatory's new Opera School will be given Monday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, in Jordan Hall. Called "An Afternoon of Opera," it comprises scenes from "Aïda," "Eugene Onégin," and the entire score of Offenbach's "A Marriage by Lantern," which has not been performed here for nearly half a century.

Boris Goldovsky, supervisor of the school, is directing and will conduct. Except for one scene from "Aïda," the program will be in English. New translations from the original Russian and French, made by Mr. Goldovsky, will be used for the first time.

Sketches for scenery and costumes have been made by Will Rapport. The scenery has been painted by students of the school, under his direction.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Bambi." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 2:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Thunderbirds." John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 9:30, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Esquire—"I Married a Witch." Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror." Basil Rathbone. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Exeter—News, 2, 5, 8. "Destination Unknown." Irene Hvey, William Gargan. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "You Were Never Lovelier." Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"Forest Rangers." Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Ice-Capades Revue." Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Kipps." Dianna Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "Harvard Oarsmen." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon." Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve." Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Iceland." Sonja Henie, John Payne. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "March of Time." 2:15, 5:20, 8:10. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:35, 5:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm." Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Frenchot Tone, Ray Milland, Victor Moore, Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 10. "Truck Busters." Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25. "Dr. I. Q." 9:30 p. m.

Modern—"Gentleman Jim." Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "You Can't Escape Forever." George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Forest Rangers." Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Ice-Capades Revue." Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Time to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—"Gentleman Jim." Errol Flynn. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "You Can't Escape Forever." George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Vaudeville Days." "Steel Head Fighters." "Paratroops." "Leon Errol Comedy." "Q-Men." latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—Mussolini in "Yellow Caesar." "Daffy Duck and Bugs Bunny Cartoon." "Ray McKinley's Orchestra." "Hedda Hopper." sports and India. 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smith of Minnesota." Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Underground Agent." Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.

Tremont—"Juke Girl." Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8. "Talk of the Town." Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:30.

Uptown—"Seven Days' Leave." Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. "Palm Beach Story." Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Palm Beach Story." Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Seven Days' Leave." Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Palm Beach Story." Claudette Colbert, Rudy Vallee. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Heart of the Golden West." Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Iceland." Sonja Henie, John Payne. "City of Silent Men," F. Albertson. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Berlin Correspondent." Virginia Gilmore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Cairo." Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 1:50, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Apache Trail." Lloyd Nolan. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "For Me and My Gal." Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendesvous."
Coolidge Corner: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Palm Beach Story." Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Sweethearts." Van Heflin. 2, 8.
University: "You Were Never Lovelier." Fred Astaire. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 3:25, 6:55, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Daring Young Man." Joe E. Brown. "Stand By All Networks," Joan Heal, Florence Rice. 2, 7.
Codman Square: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Palm Beach Story." Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thunder Birds." John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 3:27, 7:03, 9:45. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. 2:13, 8:31.
Park: "Manila Calling." Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thunder Birds." Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Orchestra Wives," Ann Rutherford. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.

Mystic: "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:25, 8:25.
Strand: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 3:15, 8:30. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 2:15, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 3:20, 8:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Dr. Renault's Secret." 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.
Strand: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2, 8.
Revere: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 2, 8.
Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 2:25, 8:10. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Mystery Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 2, 8.
Coolidge: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle.

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ROSALINDA

Nazis Withdraw in Upper Caucasus

Continued from Page 1

with 15 generals, has been captured, the Russians announced.

Among other captured generals were:

Lieut. Gen. Schlemmer, Commander of the 14th Tank Corps.

Lieut. Gen. Zeidlitz, Commander of the 61st Army Corps.

Lieut. Gen. of Artillery Pfeffer, Commander of the 4th Army Corps.

Lieut. Gen. Sanne, Commander of the 100th Light Infantry Division.

Lieut. Gen. Leiser, Commander of the 29th Motorized Division.

Lieut. Gen. Lorfes, Commander of the 295th Infantry Division.

Lieut. Gen. Moritz, Commander of the 297th Infantry Division.

Lieut. Gen. von Drebber, Commander of the 367th Infantry Division.

Lieut. Gen. von Daniel, Commander of the 44th Infantry Division.

Lieut. Gen. Otto Rinolde, Medical Service Commander of the Sixth Army.

Maj. Gen. Dubua, Commander of Artillery of the 4th Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. Ulrich, Commander of the 20th Rumanian Infantry Division.

Gen. Dimitri Brategen, Commander of the First Rumanian Cavalry Division.

Of the 330,000 German soldiers who pushed so confidently and swiftly across the Don River last summer to seize Stalingrad for Hitler, at least 240,000 are buried in the frozen sod between the Volga and the Don and 46,000 more are under guard of their Russian Army captors, a special Soviet communiqué said.

The figure of 330,000 itself was a revision upward of the size of the siege force, the previous estimate being 220,000.

Marshal Paulus, whose promotion from the rank of colonel general was announced Jan. 31 by Berlin, thus was the commanding officer at the worst defeat Germany has suffered in Russia. He likewise was the first German field marshal in this war to break the tradition of the German Army that generals and their superiors are never captured.

About 44,000 Germans still clung to the blackened buildings of North Stalingrad and the shell-pitted outskirts, the Russians said, but they were cut off from supplies and the real front had swept far to the west behind them before the powerful blows of the Russian Army.

The German troops remaining in the Caucasus also were faced with disaster. A midnight communiqué said Ryazanskaya, only 30 miles east of Krasnodar, where approximately 200,000 Germans are fighting with only mountains and the Black Sea behind them, had been seized by Russian troops.

First Correspondent For Russia Arrives

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Jan. 30. Delayed.

Lieut. Col. Nester Solodovnik of the Russian Army became the first Russian correspondent accredited to the British forces in the Middle East today.

The officer arrived here after a year of active service on the Russian Western Front. He represents Tass, the Russian news agency.

Relentless Pounding Kept Up by Russians

Belorechenskaya, 17 miles northwest of captured Maikop, also was taken as the Russians pounded relentlessly after Hitler's Caucasian forces, it was announced.

West of Voronezh, the Russians said they seized 20 more communities and continued to whittle down a force of 25,000 trapped Germans.

Great Russian offensives on the lower Don and in the Leningrad area also were in swing and the Germans faced weeks more of the bitter Russian winter attacks.

Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, the Russian Army commander who had a part in the heroic battle of Moscow, received the credit for smashing the German Sixth Army and Fourth Tank Army between the Don and the Volga.

Under his command Russian drives closed a ring around the 330,000 German troops Nov. 23, the Russians announced. A German effort to relieve the encircled forces from the southwest was smashed in December and another Russian Army push from the middle Don buried the besiegers of Stalingrad deep inside the Russian lines.

The Russian infantry attacked almost ceaselessly while hundreds of Russian guns and bombing squadrons poured tons of shells and bombs into the German positions. Famine took a heavy toll, the Russians said, and the bitter cold snatched many a German from the ranks.

North Africa:

Zuara Seized By British Army

British troops occupied Zuara, 65 miles west of Tripoli on the coastal road to Tunisia, and pushed on west of that town to contact the enemy, a British communiqué announced.

Capture of Zuara placed the Eighth Army within 35 miles of the Tunisian frontier in the northern sector of the front. British advance forces, however, were reported officially on Jan. 30 to have crossed the border in the central sector to the south.

Meanwhile, United States Army Liberator bombers struck a double blow at the Sicilian port of Messina, just off the "toe" of the Italian mainland, bringing to four the number of daylight raids there in two days.

Direct hits were again scored on the terminal of the ferry to the mainland, on the north quay and on railroad sidings, a United States headquarters communiqué reported.

U. S. Combat Teams Push Forward

Meanwhile American combat teams have pushed forward in three sectors of Tunisia against heavy Axis opposition, mainly in the direction of Maknassy, a United Nations spogesman announced today.

Aerial battles which accompanied the bitter action aground were officially reported to have cost the Germans 19 planes, against a loss of five Allied aircraft.

British forces wiped out six German tanks in repelling a Nazi attack in the Robaa area southwest of Pont du Fahs, two of them 52-ton Mark VI's equipped with 88 millimeter guns and seven-inch armor, it was announced.

Supported by fighters and bombers, United States troops sought to regain Faid Pass, which the Germans captured during a six-mile advance Jan. 30 in a region about 60 miles west of Sfax. They met heavy artillery and dive-bomber opposition at the western end of the pass, the spokesmen said, and the Germans still held the position during night fighting.

Two American columns thrust toward the road and rail town of Maknassy, 33 miles from the Gulf of Gabès and 30 miles south of the Faid Pass battle ground.

One force moved south from Sidi Bouzid and the other eastward from a point northeast of Gafsa.

The Sidi Bouzid combat unit engaged a German force along the road toward Maknassy, both using armor on a small scale and with indecisive results at the end of the day's fighting, the spokesman said.

Northeast of Gafsa the eastbound combat unit came up against heavily reinforced German detachments at the town of Sened.

"At least one American reconnaissance unit bypassed Sened and it is too early to tell yet what the results of this action will be," the spokesman said.

Constant Sweeps By Allied Planes

Over these battle areas United States and RAF fighters engaged in constant sweeps, meeting considerable opposition from German air squadrons.

In a sweep near Pont du Fahs Spitfires shot down three Messerschmitt 109s without a loss, while Hurricane bombers caught a German armored detachment as it was unloading and blasted three tanks and set some of the tank carriers on fire.

B-17 Flying Fortresses accounted for the biggest single toll of the German fighters, shooting down eight in an attack on the Bizerte naval base during which they sank a large vessel and started fires in the dock area.

In an attack on the Gabès airdrome B-26 Marauders scored a number of hits among 40 light aircraft and set six German transport planes afire. In the resulting dogfight one B-26 was said to have shot down three Messerschmitt 109s and the P-38 Lightning escort accounted for two more. Two P-38s were lost.

Germany Raided:

Hamburg Ablaze From RAF Bombs

In the wake of the two dramatic daylight raids on Berlin on Jan. 30 that disrupted the Nazis' annual birthday celebration, Great Britain's heaviest bombers poured a cargo of explosives on the battered port of Hamburg and on other targets in Western Germany.

Roaring fires spread through Hamburg, the British Air Ministry said, in the RAF's 94th assault on the city's sprawling shipyards, submarine sheds and aircraft factories.

The explosives included four-ton and two-ton block busters and "tens of thousands of incendiaries, the Air Ministry News Service asserted.

The heavy bombers fought their way through gales, electrical storms and icing clouds to reach the objective, but the skies cleared later and the crews could see the port clearly. The raid lasted half an hour, with the heaviest weight of bombs falling in the first 15 minutes.

Five bombers failed to return, indicating a force of possibly 100 craft had participated in the night's operations.

New Guinea:

Allies Bomb Several Bases

Sporadic fighting continued in the Mubo sector of Northeast New Guinea on Jan. 31 as United Nations planes pressed home attacks on enemy bases in a wide arc from New Britain to Timor, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The announcement gave no details of the fighting around Mubo, southwest of the enemy base at Salamaua, but it appeared that action was tapering off following repulse of a series of enemy attacks. An Allied communiqué said the Japanese had lost 250 men, including a regimental commander, in one of these assaults, while United Nations casualties were described as light.

The main target of Allied airmen was oft-bombed Rabaul, New Britain, where heavy bombers attacked shipping and harbor installations. The airdrome at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, also was bombed and strafed from low altitude and an enemy merchant ship was damaged off near-by Pilelo Island, the communiqué said.

Heavy damage was reported done by long-range bombers at the airdrome at Koepang, Timor. Eight enemy bombers and a fighter were destroyed or damaged on the ground, hangars were set afire and a warehouse apparently containing ammunition was blown up, the bulletin declared. Twenty trucks also were shot up by the Allied raiders, all of which returned.

Other United Nations planes blasted enemy targets at Wewak and Finschhafen in New Guinea, attacked shipping near Ambon [Amboina] in the Dutch East Indies and raided installations on Tanimbar Island in the Areafura Sea, the communiqué reported.

Guadalcanal:

Daylight Bombing By Japanese

A delayed Guadalcanal dispatch said Japanese dive and horizontal bombers raided the United States Army's front-line positions on Guadalcanal, while Army and marine fighter planes engaged in duel with Zeros high above the island.

It was the enemy's first daylight air attack on Guadalcanal since Nov. 11. Twenty dive bombers, 18 high-level bombers and 30 Zeros appeared over the island in midmorning.

American fighters rose from Henderson Field and attacked the raiders. There were dogfights all over the sky as Wildcats, Lightnings and Warhawks roared into the fray. Nine Zeros were shot down for certain, and six others probably were destroyed.

Tokyo Claim:

Five Warships Reported Sunk

The Tokyo Radio quoted Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, as telling the Diet that Japanese planes sank two battleships and three cruisers off the most southerly point of the Solomons Jan. 29 and 30.

In addition, he said, one battleship and one cruiser were damaged seriously.

These claims were without United Nations confirmation.

The radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Admiral Shimada as stating:

"On Jan. 29 at twilight a great enemy fleet consisting of large numbers of cruisers, battleships and destroyers was sighted west of Rennell Island by our planes which carried out a surprise attack sinking by direct hits one battleship and two cruisers while some more warships were damaged."

On the following day, he asserted, one more battleship and one more cruiser were sunk.

Three enemy fighter planes were shot down, he added.

The only Japanese losses, he said, were 10 planes.

Rennell Island is less than 100 miles south of Guadalcanal.

Pacific:

U. S. Subs Sink 6 Enemy Ships

American submarines operating in the Pacific have struck new and spectacular blows at Japanese shipping, the Navy announced over the week end.

In a communiqué, the Navy said United States undersea craft sunk six Japanese ships, including a destroyer, and damaged a seventh. One large tanker and four medium-sized cargo ships were listed as Japanese losses. Another medium-sized enemy cargo vessel was damaged.

The latest Navy report on undersea warfare raised to 177 the number of Japanese vessels successfully attacked. Of these, Navy communiqués have listed 123 sunk, 22 probably sunk, and 32 damaged.

Submarines:

Germans Threaten All-Out Attack

Germany has menaced the United Nations with the threat of a greater submarine war, backed by the total power of the Nazi Navy.

Its warning of what the Allies were expecting, a desperate effort to win the war by an all-out campaign against United Nations supply lines, came with the week-end elevation of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz to Commander in Chief of the German Navy.

Admiral Doenitz, master of submarine warfare, hoisted his new flag—a black cross on a white field—over his headquarters Jan. 31.

A part of the Allied campaign to wreck the German plans has been the heavy aerial attacks on U-boat bases both in France and Germany. But the concern over submarine depredations has shown this to be recognized as only one step in the effort to keep Allied supplies flowing—that other measures are necessary.

The pace of United Nations sinkings of U-boats has presented Germany itself with a desperate problem in the matter of qualified submarine crews.

Already boys as young as 16 and 17 have been reported being taken into the service and observers said the concentration of the entire German Navy in the service of U-boat warfare might entail the transfer to submarines of sailors from battleships and cruisers.

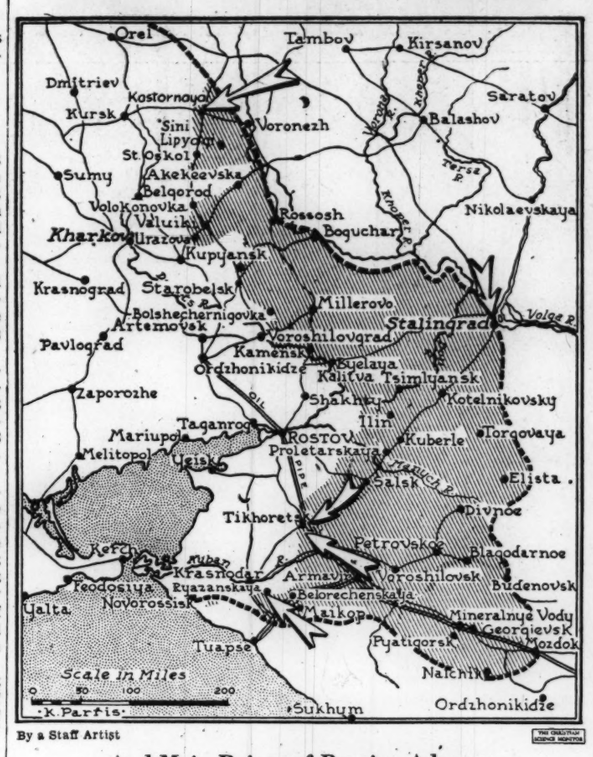
Sinkings:

Western Atlantic Losses Reach 610

The sinkings of nine more United Nations' merchantmen in the South Atlantic, disclosed last week, bring to 610 the Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral merchant ship losses in the Western Atlantic since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

Five of the vessels sunk were British and four American. Four were announced Jan. 28 as sunk in one convoy by a wolf-pack. It was the first sign that wolf-packs had moved into those waters.

Where Axis Lost Generals



By a Staff Artist

And Main Points of Russian Advance

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance, the arrow at the right pointing to Stalingrad, where 16 Axis generals have surrendered. Broken line gives the farthest points reached by the Germans in their drives on Moscow and Stalingrad. Shaded section is that recovered by the Russians since last autumn.

Giraud's Ambition Is to Take Rommel

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Feb. 1

Gen Henri Giraud said yesterday that he was looking forward to taking Marshal Erwin Rommel a prisoner personally in the Tunisian battle.

General Giraud explained that he wants to settle an old score.

"It was his Panzer division that captured me in May, 1940, when as commander of a group of Armies I had gone to the front line in a light armored car to encourage the troops," the Frenchman said.

"Only four days earlier I had heard Rommel's name for the first time."

Jeffers Calls Delay in WPB A Bottleneck

Continued from Page 1

pediters" of the Army and Navy, whom he branded with other "loafers."

Mr. Jeffers said that the basic difference between him and Army and Navy executives was that he believed the civilian economy would "collapse" without rubber, while the latter were prepared to take rubber away even from busses and trucks, let alone passenger cars, to promote their gasoline and escort vessel programs.

'Too Little Authority'

In a preliminary statement Mr. Jeffers reviewed the synthetic rubber program and said it was bogged down, before he took over, by "confusion, clash of personalities, lack of direction, interference, too much expediting, divided authority and too little two-fisted authority."

He testified before a unique joint subcommittee of the House Naval and Military Affairs Committees, reiterating recent assertions that "Army and Navy expediters" and "loafers" had interfered with the rubber program.

He said his statements before the Council of State Governments in Baltimore last week, for which he was chided by OWI head Elmer Davis, were "mild" compared with the Baruch rubber committee's criticisms of the way the program had been handled in the past.

He pointed out to the committee that some published reports omitted the word "and" in recording what he said at Baltimore about Army and Navy expediters "and loafers." Mr. Jeffers further defined "loafer" today, not as necessarily a lazy individual, but as someone doing an "unnecessary" job.

Mr. Jeffers put the matter into further perspective by expressing the belief that the irreducible rubber minimum would not be reached, and that the "problem has had sufficient airing so that we will get decisions" to go ahead. He told the Committee that it was in order to secure "an airing" that he had made his provocative Baltimore speech.

Spoke Extemporaneously

Rarely has a congressional committee heard testimony from so hard-hitting, self-confident and tough a witness as Mr. Jeffers. The President of the Union Pacific Railway, on leave to take over the rubber program as a "hard-boiled" executive, is a big, burly formidable man, with barrel chest and strong jaw.

For the most part, he made a favorable impression, although Representative Matthew L. Merritt (D), of New York, questioned the fairness of his procedure in using the word "loafers" in connection with the Army and Navy and then coming before the joint committee today and declining to mention names or go into specific instances.

Mr. Jeffers said that he had spoken extemporaneously at Baltimore, and that he had made his charges to gain a specific end, to attract attention to the dangers of the rubber situation.

Mr. Jeffers, however, readily agreed that securing escort vessels to fight submarines is the "number one" war problem, but that it could be met without defeating the rubber program.

Same Tools Needed

Key to the whole difficulty is that the same type of steel tools and machinery are needed for all three industrial processes of making synthetic rubber, making high-octane gas facilities, and making engines for antisubmarine escort vessels.

Mr. Jeffers seemed to be irritated at the Navy "expediters" as a sort of separate feud in the larger issue of WPB priorities. He testily declared the Navy alone had "between 10,000 and 15,000 expediters and they are still seeking more."

"These expediters are telling the manufacturers how to do their job, and these are the things that are delaying production," he declared. He said both the Army and Navy had attempted "to impede and eclipse the duties of the Rubber Director under the President's directive."

He acknowledged his own rubber agency had expediters, but that these are known as "engineers" and know their business.

There seemed to be some discrepancy between Mr. Jeffers' sharp words and his later statements that he felt the whole matter of controversy with Army and Navy over priorities could be compromised, and that what he really wanted was just a final decision on what proportion of the reduced program to undertake.

No 'Feud' With Nelson

He said he had "no feud" with Donald M. Nelson, although declaring that it was lack of Mr. Nelson's decision that was holding up the synthetic rubber program. Mr. Nelson, however, he said, operated in conjunction with other WPB officials.

Mr. Jeffers singled out Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson who, he said, had implied in a letter that civilian use of rubber should be entirely stopped. Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal had taken the same position, he asserted.

Not until last Dec. 8 was a directive issued to undertake even as much as 20 per cent of the synthetic rubber program, Mr. Jeffers disclosed.

Since then a decision to give priorities for steel machinery to manufacture "55 per cent" of the program had been announced, he said, but according to his own estimates this amounted to "only 43.9 per cent" of the program.

This would merely take care of depletion of current stocks and would turn over nothing extra to civilian driving.

Loss of Tripoli by Italy Brings War to Doorstep

By Paul Cremona

Onetime Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, Feb. 1 — The fall of Tripoli is the heaviest military and political defeat yet sustained by Fascist Italy. It brings the war to Italy's doorstep.

Its repercussions among the Italian people have been enormous. They are hurt and humiliated for having been thrown out of Africa where they had set foot nearly three quarters of a century ago.

The Tunisian bridgehead is largely held by German forces and is a German stronghold. In many respects the Italians consider that they already have been ejected from Tunisia and have forfeited their claims to the French Protectorate.

The Italians know that responsibility for this disaster rests with Mussolini and the Fascist regime.

The End of an Epoch

Loss of Tripoli marks the end of an epoch. At the outbreak of the war Italy ranked among the great colonial powers of the world. It had vast possessions in North and East Africa. On the shores of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean it had built an empire.

But Mussolini's ambition wasn't satisfied. He coveted Tunisia, Egypt, the Sudan and other British and French territories. He proclaimed himself "Protector of Islam." He had chosen Africa as a main sphere of Fascist expansion. Now the Italian people who were hypnotized by the early successes of their leader have had a rude awakening.

Began in East Africa

The loss of East African Empire was a severe blow to them, but hopes of regaining it at some future date still lingered in their hearts as long as they had a foothold in Africa. Now Libya—the last remaining Italian possession in Africa—has gone, too.

The self-styled "Protector of Islam" hasn't one single African Moslem under his protection. It is a Fascist army which is seeking protection in German-occupied Tunisia.

All attempts by Fascist propagandists to underestimate the strategic value of Tripoli and Libya and to offset it by German occupation of Tunis and Bizerte have failed to convince the people of Italy that the loss of Tripoli doesn't materially alter the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

Everyone in Italy realizes the extremely dangerous position in which his native country finds itself today, with a coastline of nearly 4,000 miles open to attack, and its whole southern border and two large islands of Sicily and Sardinia exposed to invasion.

Except for a very narrow strip of territory in Tunisia the United Nations occupy almost the entire coast of North Africa and are already in a favorable position to launch offensive operations against Italy.

How different were respective positions of Britain and Italy three months ago! Italians are at a loss to understand how and why these positions have been completely reversed.

The defeat inflicted on the Afrika Korps and Italian divisions at El Alamein by the British Eighth Army doesn't account completely for the magnitude of the disaster which has fallen upon Italy.

Italians point out that if certain military steps had been taken in good time the situation today wouldn't be so grave.

What Might Have Been

An Italian occupation of Tunisia, for instance, at the time of the armistice with France in June, 1940, would have given Italy a valuable strategic position from which it could have defended Tripoli if necessary.

Moreover such an occupation might have prevented or rendered more hazardous the landing of American and British troops in French North Africa.

Why, Italians are asking today, did Hitler veto an Italian occupation of Tunisia and allow Mussolini to take over only the Mentone district on the French Riviera?

Above all why did Mussolini acquiesce so readily to Hitler's orders?

What benefits was Italy receiving from its alliance with Germany?

These are some of the questions which Italians, stunned by the loss of Tripoli and fully alive to dangers which now face them at home, are asking themselves. Their Fascist leaders are silent.

Home Front Affected

The fall of Tripoli has vitally affected the home front, further deteriorating a situation which at any moment may become critical. The position of the Fascist Government and in particular that of Mussolini which had been seriously undermined by events of the last three months has become more precarious, and the outlook is obscure. There is a growing uneasiness among the people and growing anxiety about the future.

Thus, Fascism has received at Tripoli a blow from which it may never recover. Its grandiose façade which has impressed millions of Italians is falling to pieces, disclosing to the bewildered people of Italy all its unsuspected rotten interior.

For years Mussolini had preached the gospel of war and had urged his followers to look upon war as the ultimate goal of a virile nation.

Having launched Italy into war the Duce has shown his inability to wage it. The war indeed is proving to be the deathknell of Fascism.

For years Mussolini had conducted a crusade for more living space for the Italian nation and now he has been the primary cause of the loss of all of Italy's colonial possessions.

Such is the result of Mussolini's policy. He has reduced Italy to a far worse position than that in which he found it when he assumed power 20 years ago.

Duce's Test of Victory: Final Quarter Hour

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 1

Premier Mussolini told an audience of Fascist militiamen today that victory in this war would go to the side which "is able to hold out a quarter hour longer than the enemy."

Il Duce spoke "somewhere in Central Italy" in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Fascist Militia.

Referring to the loss of Libya, Mussolini said it had taken Italy's chief enemy (Britain) 32 months to register its first success and declared that Italy would return to North Africa.

In a reference to the Casablanca meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, which he called "a mad, criminal propagandist mystification," Mussolini said:

"We and our comrades of the Axis and the tripartite alliance respond to this with the declaration that we shall never give up as long as we are able to grasp a weapon for combat."

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Giraud Denies Charges of Vichy Bias; New French Militia to Curb Unrest

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Events of the past few days have supported earlier assumptions that the breaking of the French political deadlock would require more than a photogenic handclasp.

Unquestionably a genuine effort was made to solve difficulties standing in the way of co-operation between Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle. As a result of the Casablanca meeting they have agreed for the first time on certain fundamental issues.

And the liaison committee which they are to establish may be useful in solving immediate problems of military co-operation in North Africa.

How far from actual understanding the Fighting French and the North African Council still are, was demonstrated by the fact that while General de Gaulle and General Giraud were conferring, the Fighting French Radio at Brazzaville violently attacked the North African officials, reproaching them with deceiving public opinion and with holding political prisoners.

Difficulties Known

The difficulty of complete agreement among French groups cannot surprise observers of the North African situation. The establishment of an Allied second front in North Africa and not on European soil has been a magnificent military achievement.

Yet from the political point of view French North Africa is the most difficult battleground for the United Nations. More clear-sighted political preparation for United Nations occupation of North Africa could probably have avoided some of the actual troubles but the fundamental issues which have to be faced could not have been eliminated.

Colonization of North Africa is perhaps France's greatest achievement during the 19th and the 20th centuries. A poverty stricken country, neglected by its Moslem conquerors, was developed to become France's richest colony. Today the native population in North Africa is 10 times as numerous as before the French occupation, while, at the same time 1,500,000 French colonists have settled down and prospered.

For the Frenchmen in France and for the North African colonists North Africa was more than an important part of France's vast colonial empire; it was "New France," an elongation of the motherland on African soil.

Nationalism Aroused

Yet, while the cultural and economic standard of the native population were rapidly rising under French rule, their national self-consciousness was also awakened.

The French succeeded in assimilating part of the wealthy native upper class, who became French citizens and stronghold of the French Administration in North Africa. The young generation, however, and especially the native intelligentsia educated in European universities and inspired by the ideas of European nationalism, rejected French domination and aimed at the establishment of native self-government.

Since the end of the first World War and especially since Hitler's rise to power, the French in North Africa have had to fight native unrest. The crisis of European colonization was particularly acute in North Africa.

Fear of native revolt has strongly influenced political developments among the white settlers in North Africa. "Democracy" for the French colonists in North Africa had another sense than for the French in Europe. French colonists participated in the political struggles of the mother country and their overwhelming majority voted for republican parties.

Reluctant Faction

Yet even adherents of liberal groups in North Africa were reluctant to extend democracy and to admit native participation in political life. They even resented the Crémieux laws of 1870 which made Algerian Jews citizens of the French Republic and gave them political influence. When the Blum Government attempted to give political rights to 20,000 assimilated natives, the reaction of French colonists was violent and many North African French adhered to Fascist groups.

The colonial mentality of French colonists in North Africa goes far in explaining their inclination for authoritarian rule. Many of the North African French are even prepared to sacrifice part of their own political rights if they are certain that native aspirations are efficiently checked.

Thus, the Vichy system and its spirit has taken much deeper roots in North Africa than in metropolitan France. An energetic but ruthless colonial administrator, such as Marcel Peyrouton, has many admirers in North Africa.

Giraud's Position

General Giraud is mainly a soldier. He has conservative leanings but has always kept aloof from politics. His hatred for the German conqueror and the French collaborationists as well as his loyalty to the Allied cause are beyond suspicion. At the same time, however, he is a believer in rigid discipline and naturally biased toward authoritarian methods. Under the Third Republic, he faithfully served the parliamentarian government and is likely to do his duty under any independent French regime.

Yet, surrounded by former Vichy chiefs, and in the colonial atmosphere of North Africa, General Giraud is certainly not the man to bring about a thorough shake-up in the existing political set-up. Anglo-American influence, however, may obtain changes in the North African administration.

General de Gaulle, on the other hand, has increasingly represented the political spirit as it has developed in metropolitan France since the defeat. His intimate connection with the French underground groups made him the spokesman of those popular forces in France which in the long run are likely to determine the political future of the country. Today these groups inside France are more consciously democratic than the French left wing parties were before the war and they are aiming at the extension of democratic methods to the economic field.

Political Task, Too

General de Gaulle may or may not have personal political ambitions but he rightly believes that liberation of France is not only a military but also a political task. This officer of conservative background clings stubbornly to the principles of democracy and to the republican regime, while many political emigrants have been willing to make terms with authoritarian methods. Compromise with Vichy rulers would mean General de Gaulle's political suicide in France.

Developments on the North African battle front have brought about close contact between Fighting French and North African French troops which will fight shoulder to shoulder against the Axis. This comradeship in arms is likely to ease much of existing resentment between French groups. Yet an accord between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, expanding not only into collaboration but into political unity as well, is a long and tedious work and can scarcely be achieved under present circumstances. A "modus vivendi" in inter-French relations is the best that can be expected, while time may bring about a more complete understanding.

'France's Thanks': Giraud to F. D. R.

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 1

Gen. Henri Giraud in a telegram to President Roosevelt expressed the gratitude which he said Overseas France feels for "the decisive help of the United States." France now, he said, "can accomplish the mission which is hers and free Metropolitan France."

"I send my warmest greetings to you and to the great Allied Republic," the message said. "I wish to express to you as if we were face to face the gratitude which Overseas France feels. . . . She expresses to you her pride at having been able to welcome you on her territory."

Revolt Urged

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Congress of Anti-Nazi Germans meeting here radiocast a message urging all German people to prepare a revolt against Hitler at the opportune moment.

The message counseled Germans to resist "today by sabotage, tomorrow by revolution."

"Approaching judgment will be terrible for all Nazis and their accomplices," it said.

"For them there will be neither compassion nor salvation. They must be totally exterminated. But you must contribute to prevent the responsibility from falling on the entire German people.

"We assure one and all that Naziism and the German people are not the same and that the German people have been deceived and subjugated by terror."

California Ready For Evacuation

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—Civilian defense officials said today they have completed plans for mass evacuation of Southern California residents eastward by automobile caravans in case of sustained enemy attack.

E. E. East, Office of Civilian Defense evacuation officer for the southern sector, said a detailed plan, including maps, has been prepared, and will be made public in about two weeks.

Total evacuation is not contemplated in case of a hit-run raid, said Mr. East.

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Henri Honoré Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, was quoted in an interview in The Daily Mail today as having said he would be "the last of all Frenchmen to try to or wish to impose a Vichy-minded administration on either North Africa or France."

"My own record is sufficient evidence for that," he was quoted as telling Ward Price, a correspondent for the Daily Mail.

Regarding arrests made under his regime, General Giraud was reported to have said:

"When there is reason to suspect that any persons have been party to an assassination like that of Admiral Jean Darlan I am determined that they be brought under the proper process of common law.

"It matters nothing to me whether such persons are partisans of Gen. Charles de Gaulle or are my own supporters. As a matter of fact, some of both are in custody for examination of their cases."

General Giraud in the interview said that both Marcel Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria, and Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, were good administrators, and that "not all the men who held office under Vichy are, in the sense one uses the phrase, 'Men of Vichy.'"

He said it was true that both M. Peyrouton and Pierre Laval held office under the Vichy regime, but asked his interviewer: "Do you think I would have called a man like Laval, no matter how able?"

General Giraud said many "good men, decent men, worked for Vichy, and it would be folly to call them 'Men of Vichy' merely because they have held office. Peyrouton, for example, was no man of Vichy in that sense. If he had been I wouldn't have sent for him."

Massigli Escapes

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—René Massigli, French Ambassador to Turkey before being dismissed by Vichy in 1940, has escaped from France and joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London, according to the Fighting French Press Service.

M. Massigli, former Director of the Political section of the French Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, lived in South France following his recall from Ankara on Nazi instructions.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 1 (AP)—French Ambassador René de Saint Quentin has ignored orders from Vichy to return to France with all of his Embassy and Consulate Staff.

M. de Saint Quentin, former French Ambassador to the United States, said he already had communicated with Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of French North Africa, offering full co-operation with the Giraud Government.

The Ambassador said the Vichy order did not mean rupture of relations with Brazil but instead a retirement of diplomatic representation.

M. de Saint Quentin was appointed Ambassador to Brazil, Sept. 5, 1940, soon after his recall from Washington by the Pétain Government.

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 1 (AP)—French Ambassador André Boissier said he had received orders from Vichy to return to France with his staff and all French consular officials in accordance with the Government's decision to withdraw its diplomatic representatives.

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 1 (AP)—Minister to Portugal and more recently the Vichy envoy to Argentina, has left for North Africa to join Gen. Henri Giraud, it was reported here.

New French Militia

By the Associated Press

The French Cabinet, meeting Saturday with Pierre Laval, established a new special militia to deal with rising internal disorders, including increased black market activities, the German Radio announced Sunday night.

An economic crisis in France has resulted in increased black market activity which the French Government "was unable to fight without having larger and more reliable police forces," said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press.

In addition to establishing the militia, the Cabinet voted a new status for French gendarmes, transforming them into a virtual military organization.

Last week it was reported through Switzerland that 170 men and 80 women had been shot at Marseille, France's second largest city, during a state of siege imposed after Frenchmen fired on German soldiers.

[The Paris Radio reported that the head of the French Legion in Chambéry, a community in the province of Savoie, had been assasinated while walking in a Paris street. It said the killing came shortly after the announcement that the legion had been transformed into a political militia.]

Last night's German broadcast described the creation of the militia and the new powers for the gendarmes as "weighty contributions to the strengthening of the inner political power of the French administration."

Air Reservists to Get Civilian Clothes Insignia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Members of the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Corps awaiting calls to active duty will be issued insignia to wear with their civilian clothes, the War Department said.

The insignia will be a small pair of wings with the letters "AC" on a blue disk. It will be worn on the coat lapel.

Jimmy Doolittle in North Africa

Associated Press

The Continents All Look Alike to Him

The flying Major General, who led the air raid on Tokyo, stops with a group of United States fliers at an advance air base on the Tunisian front in North Africa. The General (center foreground), now chief of United States Army Air Forces in the area, has directed the numerous raids on enemy strong points in Tunisia.

Behind the Words of Nazi Fête

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The full story of how the Nazis view the military situation and by what means they intend to maintain their hold on the nation becomes clearer today as the result of the speeches of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Dr. Joseph Goebbels' commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Nazi Party's rise to power.

The Sieg-heiling and applauding of the excited crowd in Berlin's Sport Palace sounded, as recorded here, not weaker than on earlier occasions. And the delegation from the armed forces that had been addressed by Marshal Göring in the morning responded no less enthusiastically.

Audiences and speakers ran true to Nazi form, that much was certain. It was more difficult to decide if they were representative of the whole German nation, or even of its majority. Perhaps the moment that will answer this question is not so far off, for Dr. Goebbels himself declared that "the struggle for our life approaches its dramatic climax."

Home Front Concern

The foremost concern of the Nazis is the home front. The thought of military defeat has not yet entered their minds. They still believe—or appear to—that victory will be theirs if they can muster enough soldiers and produce enough weapons. They have come to believe in the myth, which they themselves spread, that the last war was lost in the hinterland.

They contend that the collapse of the home front in 1918 was not primarily brought about by hunger, but was due to the lack of any feeling of interdependence between civilians and soldiers. These two groups, they say, lived worlds apart.

To avoid a repetition of 1918, it is therefore necessary, the Nazi leaders hold, to make all Germans realize that they live in one and the same world and that no group will be able to survive at the expense of the others.

Ambition and fear were the two phases of human thought to which Marshal Göring's and Dr. Goebbels' speeches were directed. Ambition to equal the heroic deeds of German soldiers in Russia, and fear of the consequences of defeat.

"Soldiers Don't Care—"

"Our soldiers," said Marshal Göring, "don't care whether or not they will come out of this war alive, but only whether or not we shall win."

He asked the Germans to imagine what would be the fate of their women and daughters if the Asiatic Huns broke into Germany.

Dr. Goebbels, too, presented the army as the shining example. He spoke of the Russian campaign as a struggle that "confronts our soldiers with superhuman tasks," and said that they had to defend their conquest under "superhuman efforts and hardships."

Both speakers agreed on what made the achievement of the army possible.

Said Marshal Göring: "The Führer is their brilliant idol." He stressed Hitler's "all-penetrating mind" as the guarantor of final triumph.

Dr. Goebbels seconded: "We believe in victory because we have our Führer."

Losses Admitted

The actual military situation appeared to give neither orator much cause for worry. Marshal Göring admitted that part of the earlier conquests in Russia had been lost, but he said he did not consider these losses as final. He announced another German offensive "when the sun again will stand high." Dr. Goebbels expressed a similar thought by saying that this winter, too, would come to an end some day.

He expressed his opinion on the military situation more elaborately three days previously in his weekly newspaper "Das Reich." There he made light of the reverses.

"The whimsical goddess of war," he wrote, "sometimes smiles at us, and sometimes she whips us."

Supreme Effort

The momentary setback, he implied did not mean that the Russian Army was superior, only that the German Army was out of luck. But luck would turn again.

Marshal Göring announced that "strong-holds of work" would be created, in analogy to the military defense system built on a network of fortified points.

Dr. Goebbels proclaiming a state of "total preparedness," alleged that from all circles of the population came a demand for a part in the supreme effort, "Our country," he said, "has got ready for final decisions. All our strength will be transmuted into munitions and striking power. Our life has to be stripped of all the pleasant bourgeois habits."

There was no hint as to what came under the term of bourgeois habits, but however broadly it would be interpreted, the Propaganda Minister left no doubt that the coming decrees would impose drastic punishment on shirkers and Drückeberger (evaders).

Russia-Bound Führer

In the course of his address, Dr. Goebbels read a proclamation from the, allegedly, Russia-bound Führer. It showed Hitler at his worst and added nothing to the picture as sketched by his two deputies. The only remarkable passage was that after the end of this war there would be no victors and vanquished, but only survivors and fallen.

To bolster their morale, Marshal Göring told the Germans that not only was the German soldier superior to the Russian soldier, but also that the Nazi governmental system ranked high above the Bolshevist system which rested on slavery and the "Nagaika" (the tightly twisted Cossacks' whip).

Both he and Dr. Goebbels emphasized the ample matériel and manpower reserves of the Axis. They expressed great satisfaction that their enemies had underrated Germany's potentialities.

Wild Applause

Dr. Goebbels' address was frequently interrupted by wild applause. On two occasions, the acclamations continued for well over a minute. That was when Dr. Goebbels repeated Hitler's earlier promise than the Jews would be exterminated, and when he emphasized that every single German, regardless of his social standing, would have to obey the new laws for the prosecution of total war.

Evidently meant for foreign consumption was the picturing of Germany as defender of Western Civilization. "What would have become of Europe," read one sentence in Hitler's proclamation, "without June 22, 1941?"

Göring went even farther and said there was still time to come to an agreement with the enemies, except for the Bolsheviks. "Only a foolish moron," he shouted, "thinks that he could make an arrangement with the Russians. One can negotiate only with gentlemen, not with Bolsheviks. With them it is they or we."

Results of Nazi Rule

This peace gesture to the Anglo-Saxon nations may or may not have been genuine. By the same token, it is likely that the Nazi leaders expressed greater confidence than they actually felt. They are bound to know that Hitler's plans are not impaired by shirkers and evaders but by the large percentage of foreign-born workers and by apathy and weakened physical resistance of the civilian population—the result of ten years of Nazi rule.

Headlines on Hitler Outlined to Papers

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 1

German propagandists told their newspaper editors what headlines to put on Hitler's proclamation in a Morse-code message which was picked up by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

The dictated headlines:

"Fight until unequivocal victory.

"Neither the world nor force of arms can conquer the German nation.

"Honor commands the homeland must be equal to the heroes of Volga.

"The National-Socialist idea is stronger than the hopes of the enemy.

"The epic of fighting front."

Grim Tone

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The grim tone of the bomb-accompanied pronouncements by Adolf Hitler, Marshal Hermann Göring and Dr. Joseph Goebbels was considered by political quarters in London as the most significant feature of Saturday's drab Nazi Party celebration in Berlin.

Signs of the times were seen in the fact that, instead of shouting the customary bombast about what Germany would do to its enemies, the Nazi triumvirate told their people little more than that they must be prepared to fight and die for the Führer.

Said one prominent informant who cannot be identified by name, "A study of yesterday's rantings discloses plainly the black fear that is in the hearts of the German leaders. Germany will continue to fight desperately, but the events of this miserable week end will heighten the fear which is rising."

Commentators expressed belief that Hitler, whose proclamation harped on the specter of Bolshevism sweeping over Europe, hoped to disunite the Allies and clear the way for a negotiated peace.

Diplomatic circles said they looked for Hitler to make some move on the political front and cautioned against Allied overconfidence.

The Italian press, according to information reaching London from Switzerland, seemed affected by the gloom pervading Berlin.

Mario Appelius, editorial writer in Mussolini's Il Popolo D'Italia, headed his column "Two Peoples, One Destiny," but for the first time did not insist that the destiny of Italy and Germany would be victory.

Instead, he soberly told his readers that in "this war of giants Italy and Germany either will win together or fall together."

Some Allied Quarters Decry Precedent Set in No. Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Demands for a more adequate, co-ordinated "re-occupation" procedure for dealing with newly liberated countries in Europe and elsewhere were growing steadily in authoritative and opinion-shaping quarters here today following United Nations military successes in North Africa.

Officials of European nations-in-exile privately expressed hope that men belonging to fascist and appeasement cliques would not be countenanced in high places in Europe as they were in North Africa. Fortune Magazine in its current issue, urged the United States immediately to co-ordinate allied policy so as to avoid repetition on the continent of "the North Africa muddle." Pro-democracy organizations were equally emphatic.

The rapprochement between General Henri Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle in the North African conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill did not abate the general opinion that the United Nations had scored a political failure even while winning military success in North Africa and would have to improve their political approach.

Some Causes of Doubts

Demands for a democratized technique have been intensified by allied indorsement of the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algeria, as indicated by his arrival two days after the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting began, and by dispatches from Morocco to the effect that the regime of Gen. Charles Nogues, now shadowing men who risked their lives to aid the American landings, was producing distrust of America and doubt of Allied victory.

The internecine warfare in Yugoslavia between the forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and the Soviet-backed "partisan" guerrillas, the fears of Russia still held by nations of Eastern Europe, the disagreements among Polish leaders-in-exile—even the protests of anti-Fascist Italians here against the Office of War Information's willingness to include former Communists and Fascists in its Italian "Victory Committees"—were cited as compelling reasons for clarifying United Nations policy for the day when allied armies would unlock the continent of Europe.

Clear Statement Is Urged

Foremost among remedial proposals advanced was the suggestion that the Allies issue now a declaration that no governments established by force of arms would be recognized by the United Nations; that ballots and plebiscites would determine alone who shall hold the reins of government. In turn, Fortune Magazine listed the following steps as essential to a clarified, realistic United Nations policy toward the reoccupied countries:

1. The United Nations must jointly come to a clear-cut decision about their postwar aims, clearing up ambiguities in the Atlantic Charter by a joint official interpretation.

2. A United Nations Commission should be formed to administer these joint policies. Specifically, it should exercise control over all freed territories until final settlement; plan a specific form of administration for each territory during occupation (government by military, foreign civilians, international body) and organize a joint occupation force so that the "zone system" of the Rhineland occupation can be avoided.

Looking Ahead to Peace

3. Occupation technique and policies should be brought into alignment with postwar aims. In this matter, the Charlottesville School for Military Governors should be opened to trainees from other United Nations, and civilian agencies given increased budgets to plan and carry through all non-military phases of occupation.

Finally, Fortune held, if President Roosevelt found it impossible to end the present quarrels among various interested federal agencies, including the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare, the only solution was a new extra-departmental agency, modeled perhaps after the Byrnes economic stabilization office, or a board of representatives from civil and military agencies with an impartial chairman answerable only to the President.

"If we botched the job in North Africa, there is no reason to think that we shall do better in areas devastated, starving and turned topsy-turvy from Nazi occupation," Fortune declared.

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"That's all right with us. We *can wait—soldiers* can't. *"*
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THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH

Roosevelt Withdraws Nomination of Flynn

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — As President Roosevelt today formally withdrew the nomination of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia, Washington wrote off the episode and took stock of where it left the new political battle line.

The President's communication to the Senate said the action was "at the request of Mr. Flynn." The White House did not submit the name of any new nominee for the post. Opponents of the appointment greeted this step as a triumph and Senator Styles Bridges, who led the opposition, characterized the withdrawal as "a victory for integrity in government and decency in American diplomacy."

There was little disagreement here that Edward J. Flynn, Bronx political boss, would have been defeated for confirmation as Mr. Roosevelt's Minister to Australia if he had not withdrawn his own candidacy last night. This despite the fact that Mr. Flynn claimed that his confirmation was "certain" if he had gone ahead with it. However, this is one of the matters that will always remain in doubt:

The Flynn battle reveals the solidarity of the Republicans and the lack of solidarity of the Democrats who, as has frequently been pointed out, are split down the middle between conservative Democrats, largely from the South, and New Dealers. In the Senate Foreign Relations Commitee, which approved Mr. Flynn 13 to 10, the Republicans voted solidly against confirmation, while three out of 15 Democrats voted against.

Mr. Flynn got considerable comfort out of the fact that Senator Robert M. La Follette, Independent Progressive of Wisconsin, after hearing the evidence, voted for confirmation in the commitee. It is Mr. Flynn's thesis that the nomination was being made a political football because of his previous chairmanship of the Democratic Party. As Mr. Flynn put it, in withdrawing: "I am unwilling to permit my candidacy to be made the excuse for a partisan political debate in the Senate."

Democrats who voted against Mr. Flynn's confirmation in Committee were Walter F. George of Georgia, Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, and Guy M. Gillette of Iowa. Besides them Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, and Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, had indicated that they would vote against confirmation and there were others waiting their turn.

Most conspicuous political indication of the incident is Mr. Roosevelt's tenuous hold on his own party and on Senate control. Here he was unable to get through the nomination of the party's own ex-Chairman and the man who had run his successful third term campaign for the Presidency.

It is doubtful if Mr. Roosevelt's control is any stronger in the House. Many more immediate factors are involved in this highly personal issue than international matters, but it has a bearing on the latter since executive leadership is important in writing the peace and the incident discloses Mr. Roosevelt's difficulties with his own party.

The attack on Mr. Flynn was led by Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who charged that events in his political bailiwick of the Bronx, proved him unfit for a diplomatic post. Particular charge was that Mr. Flynn had knowledge that New York City municipal workers and discarded city paving bricks had been used in paving a parking lot for Mr. Flynn's country estate. The value of the bricks and services were variously estimated at $700 to $2,000. Mr. Flynn denied that he knew the action had been performed for him; and he repaid the costs to the city when he discovered what had occurred.

Mr. Flynn's statement follows:

"Though my friends in the Senate assure me that the confirmation as Minister to Australia is certain, I am writing to the President today requesting that he withdraw my nomination.

"I am unwilling to permit my candidacy to be made the excuse for a partisan political debate in the Senate. It would imply unfortunate disunity. If I were confirmed, it would still leave me unhappy to think that my nomination had caused such debate in time of war. To me the prosecution of the war is above all other considerations. What happens to me is of no importance. In the ranks I shall serve just as wholeheartedly as I would in the post to which the Commanding Chief named me.

"Inasmuch as I was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, I anticipated that my confirmation would be opposed by all the Republican Senators. What I did not anticipate was that they would find it necessary to make personal attacks reflecting on my integrity. When that was done I demanded that the charges be investigated.

"After hearing all the political gossip which the Republicans could gather, and which failed to substantiate a single accusation, the Committee voted 13 to 10 to favorably report my nomination—which to any reasonable person was a complete vindication.

"The Republicans voted as a unit against me, though several of them stated that there was no justification for the charges.

"Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the one Independent on the committee, voted to confirm my nomination. I do not question the motives of those who are opposing my confirmation but I am mindful of grievances, real or fancied, against the President.

"Needless to say, my action in the premises is taken without conference or consultation, direct or indirect, with the President."

Soviet Blocks Oil for Nazis In Big Drives

Continued from Page 1

regarded here as by far the most significant Hitler has yet suffered.

In fact, there is a growing conviction among many military experts in London that the tide of war in Russia has this time turned finally and decisively. Some well-informed observers even go so far as to insist that German retreats already are on the verge of becoming a rout. A more balanced view, however, is that the real test of the strength of the Soviet offensive is still to come. None of the main Nazi strong points—Rostov, Kharkov, Kursk, Bryansk, Smolensk—have yet been taken. Until one of more of these major "hedgehogs" has fallen, it is at least premature to talk of a decisive Russian victory.

Daylight Raids on Reich

Even these more cautious commentators, however, admit that the reverses inflicted on Hitler by the Red Army in the past 10 weeks or so have shaken the German Wehrmacht to its foundations.

Taken in combination with the Eighth Army's victory over General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Anglo-American occupation of Algeria and Morocco, Soviet victories are acknowledged even by less optimistic observers here to constitute one of the biggest turning points in the whole course of the war.

Daylight raids by RAF Mosquitoes on Berlin on the day the Nazi Party was celebrating the tenth anniversary of its rise to power have been enthusiastically welcomed here as a symbol that even the German Capital is now a target for Allied bombers by day as well as by night.

And they are taken as a new promise that, since the Anglo-American strategic conference at Casablanca, an all-out attack on Germany from the west is more than ever on the way.

Colin H. Livingstone

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Col. Colin Hamilton Livingstone who passed on today at Fishersville, Va., was an organizer of the Boy Scouts of America and President for 15 years of its National Council.

A native of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Colonel Livingstone moved to Washington snortly before 1900 and became a leader in banking, railroad and shipping circles.

He was one of the organizers and builders of the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railroad, now the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad, and was an organizer and President of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, which built cargo vessels at Alexandria during the World War I. He was a colonel on the staff of five West Virginia governors.

In 1910 Colonel Livingstone, William D. Boyce of Chicago, Dr. James E. West of New York and others organized the Boy Scouts of America and from 1910 until 1925 Colonel Livingstone headed its council.

Britain's Auto Fatalities Exceed Losses in Air Raids

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Automobile accidents caused more than twice as many fatalities as German air raiders in Britain in 1942, a report by the Ministry of War Transport disclosed today.

The report listed the number of fatalities in highway accidents as 6,926. Air-raid fatalities previously had been officially reported at 3,221.

Merchant Seaman Art

'Sponge Fisherman'

Painted by William Lawrence and shown in the exhibition of merchant seamen's art, sponsored by United Seamen's Service, in Hall of Art, New York City, until Feb. 15.

Art of Seamen Being Shown At Exhibit in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Somehow the men who take the convoys through, dodging torpedoes and side-stepping dive-bombers, find time to daub paint on canvas, as an exhibition opening today at the Hall of Art, 24 West Fortieth Street, discloses.

Forty merchant seamen—including a messman completing his first voyage, a Chinese cook, a seaman winner of art scholarships, a ship's carpenter, and a master mariner now retired to "snug harbor"—will be represented in the first active seamen's art exhibit, sponsored by the United Seamen's Service. The eight best of the 150 pictures shown will get cash prizes ranging from $100 to $20, awarded by an artist-sculptor jury composed of John Sloan, Jo Davidson, Rockwell Kent, Malvina Hoffman, Raphael Soyer, W. Spencer Wright, Gordon Grant and John Taylor Arms.

Each exhibitor is a salty character in himself. Capt. John Cook Smith, relative of the Captain Cook who discovered the Solomon Islands, is the ancient mariner of the group. "I would like to exhibit nine of my paintings just to show that all the artists in this world aren't land-lubbers," he wrote.

William Lawrence Ryan, able seaman attending the New London Officers' Training School, wants the proceeds from sales of his maritime lithographs distributed to the United Seamen's Service, which is establishing clubs and recuperation centers for the merchant marine in America and overseas. Mr. Ryan wears two silver stars—one for dive bombing, the other for a torpedoing—and won the George Pierce Ennis and Hayden art scholarships.

Joseph Richards, ship's carpenter on an Army transport, has been portraying his global travels with brush, pen and pencil for several years. While in Maine, he bought an old ship hull built by the famous Wilbur Moore, rebuilt it, plank for plank, and used it for an Atlantic Coast-painting voyage.

Carl J. Hill, messman just completing his first voyage, studied at New York City's National Art Academy while working as an elevator operator. The Chinese oil painting shown is by Lee On, of Canton, now somewhere at sea.

United War Council Now In the Making

Continued from Page 1

compose it, important discussions are in progress in the principal Allied Capitals.

They emphasize that the latest Allied meeting brought the fullest and most thorough and detailed agreement on grand strategy which the United Nations have thus far achieved, and the most reliable information here is that another conference is not likely to take place without the attendance of both Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, reported to correspondents this morning that Mr. Roosevelt "looked fine" as a result of his trip and shows no particular signs of strain when he arrived in Washington last night. He said that the President proved to be "a good air sailor."

Statement to Press

Mr. Early announced a little before 8 o'clock Sunday evening the President's safe return and read the following statement to his press conference:

"The President returned to the White House tonight, completing his trip home from Casablanca.

"The President, with members of his party, transferred last night at Miami from the big airship which had brought them safely across the Atlantic to the coast of Brazil and thence to Florida, making the last lap of the trip aboard the special train which had been waiting there for him.

"With the President were Harry Hopkins, Admiral William Leahy, Rear Admiral Ross McIntire, Capt. John L. McCrea, members of the official party."

Stopover at Trinidad

On his flight north from Brazil Mr. Roosevelt made a brief stopover on the island of Trinidad in the British West Indies. There he inspected Army and Navy installations of the United States and entertained Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of the Island, and his wife at tea.

The announcement of the President's stop at Trinidad cleared up the mystery as to why Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, Mr. Roosevelt's chief of staff, was not listed as present at the Casablanca discussions. He was known to have left on the trip to Africa but he was taken sick and had to remain at Trinidad. He greeted the President on his arrival.

Weathered Plane at Home Base After Its Casablanca Flight

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Weather-stained, the huge clipper plane which carried President Roosevelt safely to and from the "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca returned today to its home base.

Capt. Howard M. Cone, Jr., of Douglaston, N. Y., who was in charge of the giant flying boat, and his crew of 10 Pan American Airways flying men were aboard.

Ten minutes later another plane carrying the crew which had provided the President's craft with a clipper escort landed.

Neither Captain Cone nor Capt. Richard W. Vinal of Great Neck, N. Y., in command of the escort ship, would discuss the flights.

The clipper had undergone a three-day overhaul prior to the departure for North Africa, but the only concession made for its distinguished passenger was the installation of a bed-sized mattress in a berth.

Members of the crew of the clipper which carried the President, Harry Hopkins, an da few others on its round-trip Atlantic crossing were: First Officer Frank J. Crawford, Second Officer William F. Hughes, Third Officer James L. Steen, Assistant Flight Engineer Martin K. Basehore, Assistant Radio Engineer Gail A. Bisbee, Stewards Albert A. Tuinman and Edward J. Garcia, all of New York; Flight Engineer Raymond D. Comish of Lake Success, N. Y., and Radio Officer Arthur H. Moore of Floral Park, N. Y.

Crew of the other clipper was composed of First Officer Timothy J. Sheehan, Second Officer Robert H. Ellenberger, Third Officer John Ray Morrison, Fourth Officer William C. McAmis, Assistant Flight Engineer William F. Daminger, Radio Officer Stanley W. Call, Assistant Radio Officer Robert F. Guest, and Stewards Gustave Garreau and Philip A. Casprini, all of New York, and Flight Engineer Donald R. Fowler of Little Neck, N. Y.

Caution Urged on Allies In Weighing Nazi Losses

Continued from Page 1

captured German field marshal and 16 generals who do not appear reluctant to discuss the disaster that overtook them.

That the Germans have also suffered crippling casualties elsewhere there is no gainsaying. One reliable source of information gives a figure of nearly 1,500,000 as the number of Axis soldiers and airmen rendered ineffective since Field Marshal Fedor von Bock started his offensive in July, 1942—a figure which represents 89 divisions, of which 65 were German and 24 composed of Italians, Hungarians and Rumanians. Operations of last week may have brought these figures still higher.

Nevertheless, I hope I shall not be considered a disbelieving pessimist when I write that in my view casualties are not always as high as they are purported to be.

The only certain casualties, when everything is said and done, are those counted in prisoners' cages and those lying on the field.

For this reason I have every faith in figures purporting to show the number of prisoners captured and the number of enemy fatalities counted in the victorious advance—because in such a case the battlefield is left in possession of the victors. But I do not give too much credence to estimates of enemy losses when our own side is retreating and when the enemy remain in possession of the scene of the fiercest fighting.

Nazi Strength at Start

[According to reliable estimates made in the United States, the Axis had approximately 115 divisions in Southern Russia prior to the start of the Soviet winter offensive. Of this number, 90 to 95 were said to have been German and 20 to 25 Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian. The German forces were believed to have consisted of four armies: the 6th before Stalinfrad; one on the Middle Don; one in the deep Caucasus, and one astride the Stalingrad-Rostov railway.

An Associated Press dispatch quotes Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich Paulus, captured by the Russians, as saying that the 6th Army numbered around 330,000 men or approximately 25 divisions. Among the units said to have been included in this army were the 534th Infantry, which the Russians say has surrendered en masse; the 669th Infantry; the 367th Division; the 79th Division and the 305th Division.]

I think our own experiences at Dunkirk illustrate how utterly misleading are an enemy's estimates of losses inflicted [for remember at that time German reports of fighting on land were fairly accurate—they had no occasion to exaggerate].

Extravagant Claim

The Germans claimed that the entire British Expeditionary Force [about 400,000 men] had been destroyed. In fact, more than three quarters of its effective strength was evacuated to England. All its heavy equipment had been sacrificed; but well over 300,000 men were saved to be re-equipped with what was soon to pour out of factories in America and Great Britain.

The BEF had been rendered temporarily ineffective through loss of its means of fighting—but it never lost the will to fight.

Look again at the 51st Highland Division, which went down gallantly fighting at St. Valery. About a third of that division got away through Le Havre, but two-thirds fought until the last round of ammunition had been expended and went on fighting after their French allies [whom they had stayed behind to help] laid down their arms. Over 10,000 as good soldiers as ever left the shores of Britain surrendered when their commander knew there was no hope of rescue as at Dunkirk.

But what do we see today? The 51st Highland Division—after being the spearhead of the attack on the El Alamein position last October—is now advancing toward the borders of Tunisia still in the van of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's army. That division is mainly composed of Highlanders recruited from the same districts as those they are avenging. Like Phoenix, the New Highland division has risen on the ashes of the old.

[The French commentator, Pertinax, in an article copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance declared Jan. 29 that Russian officers touring the battlefields near Voronezh recently found approximately 10,000 bodies on the ground, but that not a single German was among them. Italians, Rumanians, Hungarians, and Slovaks had made up the fighting force, according to Pertinax. An extraordinary detail was the discovery of the bodies of French officers. They were scattered among Slovak soldiers whom they had led to the fight.]

Nothing I write is intended even remotely to belittle the wonderful achievements of our Russian ally. But let us beware of taking too much comfort from reported enemy losses.

Napoleon once said morale was to material as three is to one. It is loss of morale and not loss of numbers which brings about defeat.

It is better, in my opinion, to have 3,000,000 Germans with broken morale than 1,000,000 fatalities and 2,000,000 still fighting with a will to win. The infliction of casualties is a means to an end; the end itself is collapse of the enemy.

Italy's Losses Huge

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Feb. 1—The entire modern equipment of the Italian Army and half of its fighting units have been put out of action as a result of the smashing defeats inflicted on Italy's armies in North Africa and Russia, reliable informants disclosed.

What remains of the Italian armed forces are equipped with artillery dating from 1914, and even earlier it is said. Some of this equipment is "modernized"—meaning it is mounted on auto cars of various types, but it is inadequate to face up-to-date arms.

Nearly 50 Italian divisions are now reported out of action, constituting more than half of Italy's best manpower. Of the remaining 50 divisions there is equipment for only some 35 to 40. Italian losses are computed as follows: 10 divisions in Albania and Greece, six white divisions in Abyssinia, eight in Sir Archibald P. Wavell's campaign in North Africa, eight more at El Alamein, including two armored and one paratroop divisions, plus the divisions shattered in Tripolitania and Russia, and those continually being reduced in the Balkans, numbering about 18.

Mrs. R's Comment

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, answering a question in an open forum meeting here last night, championed the cause of Edward J. Flynn just about the time he was announcing in Washington that he would ask the President to withdraw his nomination as Minister to Australia.

She described the former National Democratic Chairman as the victim of a campaign inaugurated by "enemies of the Administration."

Although Mrs. Roosevelt was speaking before a crowd that overflowed the amphitheater of Cooper Union, she said her statements about Mr. Flynn were "strictly off the record."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Yorkshire

Horsforth (auspices Society, Rawdon): Glenroyal Cinema, 3 p.m., March 7.

Canal Zone

Cristobal: Church Edifice, Thirteenth Street and Bolivar Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 12. (Note change of date.)

United States

Alabama

Decatur: Church Edifice, Sixth Avenue and Johnston Street, 8 p.m., Feb. 9.

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p.m., Feb. 11. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400 kilocycles.
Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p.m., Feb. 7.
Fresno: Church Auditorium, Calveras at N Street, 8 p.m., Feb. 12.
Huntington Park: Warner Brothers Theatre, 6714A Pacific Boulevard, 12:10 p.m., Feb. 10.
Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 2 p. m., Feb. 7.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p.m., Feb. 9.
Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Guirado Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p.m., Feb. 9.
San Diego (Third Church): Church Edifice, Robinson Avenue and Georgia Street, 7:15 p.m., Feb. 12. Radiocast Station KFMB, 1450 kilocycles.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p.m., Feb. 8.
San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p.m., Feb. 9.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p.m., Feb. 11.

Connecticut

Stamford: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 9.

District of Columbia

Washington (auspices Second Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 9. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.
Washington (auspices Churches and Societies): National Theater, 1325 E Street, N. W., 12:10 p. m., Feb. 11.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 11. Radiocast Station WAGA, 650 kilocycles.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1743 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 9
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2215 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Chicago (joint lecture): Seventeenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 32 West Randolph Street, 12 m., Feb. 8.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Southwest corner Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Michigan

Marine City: Auditorium, City Hall Square, 4 p. m., Feb. 7.

Mississippi

Biloxi: Biloxi Community House, East Beach Boulevard, between Elmer and Nixon Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Greenville: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

New Jersey

Summit: High School, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 9.

New York

Bay Shore: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 12.
Ithaca: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 11.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7.
Spring Valley: Church Edifice, South Main Street and Central Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 12. Busses leave Forty-third Street, New York City, frequently.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: High School Auditorium, South May Street, between East New York and East Massachusetts Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

Ohio

Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, Eastland and Bagley Roads, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 9.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 11623 Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Euclid (auspices Seventh Church, Cleveland): Shore High School, Lake Shore Boulevard at East Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

Oregon

Portland (Fourth Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 7

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.
Elkins Park: Cheltenham High School, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 12.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

Virginia

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 12

Washington

Centralia: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb 9.
Olympia: Capital Theater, 208 East Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue at Seneca Street, 8 p. m. Feb. 8
Seattle (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2555 Eighth Avenue West, 8 p. m., Feb. 12. Radiocast Station KEVR, 1090 kilocycles.
Tacoma (Third Church): Lincoln High School Auditorium, South Thirty-seventh and Gee Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington Central High School, Eighth Street at Tenth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Feb 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WBT 1110kc, on Feb. 28.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 7; March 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Feb. 21; March 21.

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U. S. Plans Armed Force Of 11,000,000 in 1943

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The United States will budget and plan in 1943 for an armed force of between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 men, but before the year is over, men in uniform may have to help harvest crops, mine coal, or cut timber.

This is the understanding that has been reached between the military services and the War Manpower Commission, with President Roosevelt acting as umpire in the scramble to divide up one of the nation's most precious war resources—its manpower.

Going on the Army theory that it is necessary for the United Nations to obtain superiority over the enemy "in number of soldiers as well as in number and quality of weapons," the President has agreed to let the Army at least plan for induction and training of a 7,500,000 force this year. This would bring the total armed force, including Navy, Coast Guard and Marines, to nearly 11,000,000.

At the same time, the military services have assured Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, that if real emergencies develop in civilian life, labor battalions from the armed forces will be used to help out farmers, mine operators, timber companies or other essential civilian industries faced with a manpower crisis.

Removal of snow from city streets would not be included in such emergencies, it was indicated in the nation's capital this week when the Army refused the use of its forces for this purpose.

Military chiefs have convinced the President that they must plan to equal the 569 divisions the Axis now has under arms. This, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said last week "is considerably more than we and our British and Russian allies" have.

Full impact of the enlarged military force on the domestic labor situation has not yet been felt, but it will be in the next few months when more and more men march off to war from every locality.

Farmers are already warning that they may not be able to meet next year's production goals if their experienced farm hands are taken away and only women and children left.

The War Manpower Commission has attempted to ease the farm labor crisis by establishing a farm production unit system for the guidance of draft boards to help in keeping some young men at home. The unit system sets up a production standard on the basis of which draft boards are authorized to defer farm workers.

Washington Has Only Surplus

Only place where there seems to be a manpower surplus at the present time is in Congress where so many committees, spurred by letters from back home, are investigating the manpower shortage that they keep Mr. McNutt running to the Capitol and give him little time to attend to his duties as manpower chief.

One manpower bottleneck soon to be straightened out concerns the use of large numbers of Southern Negroes. In many southern towns, all the white men in the 1A classification have been taken by the draft and married men are now being taken, while there are still numerous Negro men without dependents who have been passed over by the draft boards because of the long-standing rule of the Army and Navy that only one-tenth of the armed forces shall be Negroes.

Selective service quotas are now being revised to take in a large portion of these southern Negroes. These men will probably be used in labor battalions that can go into the forests, fields or mines, in cases of emergency.

Danger in Oversize

While the Army is insisting in attaining superiority in numbers of men as well as in equipment to fight the war, many persons back home, engaged in food and munitions production, feel there is danger of the military forces outstretching themselves on mere numbers. The more men that are drawn off at home, the harder will be the job of attaining goals of equipping the Army and of filling the essential needs of the civilian population.

Much planning for the future has been hanging fire awaiting a decision as to the size of the armed forces. Such programs as the acquiring of enough food to feed and enough space to train the enlarged Army can no be made. Millions of more workers will need to be transferred from civilian to war jobs.

Chief question now will be whether the United States can transport 5,000,000 men or more abroad in view of the limited number of transports, supply ships and escort vessels.

If ship building and submarine casualties do not keep pace with the growing size of the Army at least, Mr. McNutt has been assured there will be a highly mobile force of unskilled or partially skilled labor that can be moved in hurriedly to avoid complete local breakdown of civilian facilities.

Scrap: Navy Comes to the Rescue

Wide World

Naval Aviation Cadets Put In 390 Man Hours Daily on Job

Capt. C. E. Smith, commanding officer of the United States Navy Pre-Flight Training School in Athens, Ga., inspects a working party of naval aviation cadets who are salvaging long-unused streetcar rails from the streets of the city. The city, wishing to turn the rails into the nation's scrap pile, could not muster the necessary laborers to remove the tracks. The cadets went to the rescue and put in 390 man hours daily on the project.

Knox Predicts Raids on Tokyo In Confident Review of Trip

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has returned from an inspection of far-flung Pacific outposts with the predictions that there are good prospects of an air attack on Tokyo and that "within the next 30 days all organized resistance on Guadalcanal will disappear."

The Secretary, who stopped here briefly yesterday en route back to Washington on his 20,000-mile inspection trip, twice within the past two weeks was under Japanese air attack. The first attack was a short one at Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides and the second, a much heavier one of seven hour duration, was on Guadalcanal. No casualties were reported in either attack.

With Secretary Knox during the attacks were Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander of the South Pacific Forces.

"I think there are darn good prospects of an air attack on Tokyo," the Secretary said at Pearl Harbor just before flying here. "But when or how it will hit I will not say, but they better get ready."

"I think the Japs will fight a tough, hard persistent war. I will not discuss strategy but will say we have just begun to fight and haven't hit our hardest blows yet.

"Every base has an abundance of supplies and men are living well and the spirit of our men everywhere is magnificent.

"Our submarines are doing a magnificent job and operations against the Japanese lines of communications are going at a good rate. I think destruction of shipping is a matter of great concern to the Japanese. Knowing their shipping resources and their capabilities of building, we can readily understand their concern."

The submarine situation in the Atlantic, however, he viewed as "a tough problem to us" and said "lots of losses are ahead there for us."

Of Guadalcanal, he said:

"In my judgment, it may be a fallacious one, but my opinion is that the Japanese have abandoned any idea of reinforcement of their troops there and within the next 30 days all organized resistance on Guadalcanal will disappear."

A question regarding the situation in the Aleutians was answered by Admiral Nimitz, who said:

"Operations are proceeding satisfactorily there. The threat in the Aleutians is diminishing."

Secretary Knox said his trip to the widely-spaced Pacific islands was to get first hand information on how to spend funds and speed the movement of supplies. He said he found all posts well prepared to meet attack.

The Navy Secretary praised the Pacific High Command.

"I cannot speak too well of the High Command," he said. "The nearer to the front the less the distinction of the various services. You can't tell the Army, Navy, and Marines apart. All are animated by the same determination to come to grips with the enemy and end the war as soon as possible and have abounding confidence in their ability to do it."

Plan for Job-Absentee Pay To Be Offered by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Government health insurance, involving use of a tax pool to pay for medical care for individual workers, has been shelved definitely by the Roosevelt Administration, according to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

In place of the proposal, fought both by the American Medical Association and by groups opposed to having the Government get into the medical field, President Roosevelt soon will recommend to Congress a comprehensive system of absentee compensation.

Under the scheme, described by Labor Department officials as "noncontroversial," the Government would insure workers against all interrupted work time, whether necessitated by unemployment, accidents, or sickness. The absent worker would be paid a fixed sum every week to tide him over his nonearning days, but there would be no compulsion on him to use his money to pay a doctor. When sickness entailed hospitalization, payments would be available to ease the cost but no portion of the medical profession or of the nation's hospitals would be subsidized by the Government.

Miss Perkins, who has been working on the Administration's new social security proposals in co-operation with the Social Security Board and the National Resources Planning Board, disclosed at a press conference that "health insurance" proposals have been abandoned.

The substitute recommendation will be sent to Congress in the near future, along with other proposals for enlarging and extending the nation's social security system.

Miss Perkins revealed that the President's program probably will be sent to Congress piecemeal at various times during the session instead of in a lump. This strategy is being adopted in order to give Congress more time to study each proposal, and with a view to lessening opposition to social security legislation during wartime.

The Roosevelt Administration thus has learned a lesson from the handling of the Beveridge plan in Britain where the size of the plan has contributed to opposition against it.

19 Lost as Big Navy Plane Crashes Against Side of Cliff

UKIAH, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—The wreckage of a naval transport plane lost with 19 aboard on a flight from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to San Francisco, was found yesterday at the foot of a cliff in southern Mendocino County.

It crashed there, in a wild, mountainous region, 100 miles north of San Francisco, during a storm on Jan. 21.

"There were no survivors," the Navy said.

The official list of personnel lost follows:

Admiral Robert H. English, Warrenton, Ga.; Capt. Robert Holmes Smith, commanding officer of a naval vessel, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Capt. Robert E. Thomas, Navy Civil Engineering Corps, director of the Pacific Division of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Rockford, Ill.; Capt. Donald C. Godwin, attached to Twelfth Naval District, San Francisco, Williamstown, N. C.

Commander John J. Crane, Toledo, Ohio; Commander Francis L. Black, attached to staff of Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, San Diego, Calif.; Commander William G. Myers, commanding officer of a naval vessel, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Commander John O. R. Coll, gunnery officer of submarine force, Pacific Fleet, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Lieut. Commander George R. Stone, attached to 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, Big Rapids, Mich.; Lieut. [j. g.] Edna Owella Morrow, Navy nurse, Pasadena, Calif.

Crew members: Robert McNair Elzey, captain, Palo Alto, Calif.; Orvan K. Judd, first officer, Berkeley, Calif.; John R. Maynard, second officer, Alameda, Calif.; George H. Abel, third officer, Menlo Park, Calif.; Leo A. Mackota, first engineer, San Francisco; John J. Eagan, second engineer, Alameda, Calif.; Clarence P. Thompson, first radio officer, San Leandro, Calif.; George W. Angus, second radio officer, Oakland, Calif., and John G. Hill, flight steward, San Carlos, Calif.

Trio in Heroic Rescues At Sanitarium Fire

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 1 (AP)—A match head flying from the hands of a stove repairman started a flash of flames surging through the frame structure of a suburban sanatorium fatally injuring at least 29 persons in the worst disaster of its kind this area ever has known.

Most of those saved were taken from the building by Jack Mullen, who lived just across the street, his 12-year-old daughter, Barbara, and his wife's uncle, Lou Monroe. Flames drove them back before more than a few could be reached.

Lehman Sees Real Fight To Be After War

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—A picture of the war-after-the-war—a great global fight which must be waged against starvation, anarchy and pestilence when the armies of the Axis have been crushed—was drawn last nght by Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

In an address for delivery at a testimonial dinner arranged through the Labor Division of the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training, Mr. Lehman stressed that this fight against the forces of famine and dissolution and disease also must be waved in the midst of the military war.

"It should be self-evident," he said, "that our troops, whether in North Africa or any place elsewhere in future theaters of operation, will not be able to take the offensive successfully if they must launch their operations in countries where famine and pestilence are generating riot, revolution and complete disorder. As a matter of self-preservation and to further our military cause we cannot allow the plight of these people to go unheeded."

An even more urgent need for relief will arise in countries liberated after long exposure to the full fury of Axis oppression—countries plundered, despoiled and starved, with populations driven to despair by the "matchless ruthlessness" of Nazi or Japanese butchery and pillage, the former New York Governor asserted.

"These countries," he continued, "these men and women who comprise the populations of these countries, are going to be prostrated unless we, as members of the family of United Nations, take immediate measures to help them to help themselves."

War Correspondent Awarded Air Medal

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Henry T. Gorrell, war correspondent for the United Press, has received the Air Medal "for extreme gallantry under fire." Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States Army Air Force in the Middle East, made the award.

Mr. Gorrell, one of seven correspondents who went on a raid Oct. 3 on the Axis-held base at Navarino Bay in the Greek Peloponnesus, "undoubtedly saved the life" of a wounded American gunner, Norman Frost of Miami, Fla., by applying a tourniquet and caring for him for several hours, the citation said.

Mr. Gorrell's conduct, the award said, "typifies the role of correspondent in all theaters of war and expresses the courage of the representatives of a free press fighting for a free world."

Church Attendance in Army 9,345,197 for Three Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Church attendance in the Army for the three-month period ending Sept. 30, 1942, totaled 9,345,197, the War Department announced.

This figure does not include attendance at 507 outlying garrisons whose reports were not received by the Office of Chief of Chaplains in time. No numerical compensations have been made for the missing reports.

There were 180,759 services held, a large proportion of which were outdoors. This is the result of the Army chaplains taking the services to the men when duties or other factors prevented them from attending a centralized service.

Sacraments were administered on 114,717 occasions to 1,086,498 participants. Chaplains have officiated at 10,414 marriages and have baptized 2,006 persons, including infants.

Hospital and guardhouse visits numbered 135,597. Chaplains also visited 14,082 services, civilian and military, other than those conducted by themselves. They distributed 493,917 Bibles and Testaments—including those furnished by the Government and smaller numbers furnished by civilian organizations—560,274 religious tracts, and guided soldiers' reading by distributing 244,688 newspapers and magazines.

There was a total of 8,660 professions of religion. These men united, in most cases, with a nearby civilian church or with their own home church.

In their pastoral activity on military reservations the chaplains were in contact with 9,767,698 persons, while in civilian communities they reached 3,131,243 persons.

To sum up the entire period, the chaplains had 1,464,506 contact occasions making 25,653,663 contacts.

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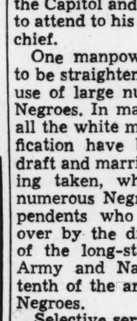
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The Home Forum

The Boon of Companionship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPANIONSHIP—the very name warms the heart. Everybody searches for it. Youth feels it to be indispensable to happiness. Yet how few find in it anything like completeness. Must there not be some fundamental mistake in our conception of what companionship means and of the way to attain it?

On the highways, even in these sober war days, one may see boys and girls and also their elders speeding towards night clubs, where, keyed to restless excitement, they think they are finding companionship. But surely companionship means something different from that! Companionship is based on the "togetherness" of our thinking. It makes high demands on us, but many are unwilling or not yet aware of how to go through the training, mental and spiritual, that fits us to be good companions.

No one would dream of expecting to make a success of the arts, of athletics, or of business who was not willing to subject himself to rigorous and continuous discipline, but many expect to make a success of friendship without any discipline at all. Everything worth having in the world has to be worked for. Just so companionship.

* * *

Granted that we are willing to work for companionship, where shall we find our instructions?

We shall find them in that Book of all books, the Bible. Jesus was the noblest friend mankind ever had. In studying his life we find out what friendship, perhaps the highest form of companionship, as he lived it, meant.

Above all it meant loving service, first to a small group of intimates who were his daily companions, and whom he taught precious truths, and then to the multitude whom he healed.

Yes, loving service must be the basis of all real friendship. What we get from friendship is exactly what we give to it.

Jesus' loving service did not cater to the weaknesses of his friends. We have all seen so-called friendships in which one friend submitted himself to the other, yielding to his whims and thus increasing his friend's selfishness. Jesus was stern with the weaknesses of his friends. He could even say to his dearly loved Peter (Matthew 16:23), **"Get thee behind me, Satan,"** when Peter failed to live up to Jesus' standard of friendship. There may be times when we too shall need the courage to be stern with the weakness in a friend, even though human nature prefers praise to criticism.

Friendship to Jesus meant also joy. He brought joy to all who were willing to receive him. To the lepers, the joy of being healed. To the mother and father of the little girl, the joy of seeing her raised from death. To the disciples, when they returned from their mission, the joy of knowing that they too could heal, and later, on the day of Pentecost, of perceiving that what Jesus had given them was for them to give to all mankind.

How many of us bring only joy to our friends? Do we not too often use them as repositories for our woes? To go to a friend in trouble is one thing. But the firmest friendship may be strained by too much selfish complaining. No one wants the companionship of a doleful person. Friends are often genuinely attracted to us by spontaneous laughter. Not laughter *at*, but laughter *with*. Joy, vivacity, a sense of humor, kindness, sincerity. With these, no one need be left long companionless.

* * *

Jesus gave his companionship unstintingly to his friends, but he took time, often, to be alone with God. There is a Chinese saying, "Every man must enter into the garden of his soul, alone." This is true. He who wishes to keep friendship on a lasting basis will do well not to allow his friends to exact all of his time. Jesus withdrew from companionship with men to refresh his heart by companionship with God. He was the perfect companion because he never forgot that he could do nothing of himself. **"Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." "I and my Father are one."** It was his oneness with the Father that drew mankind to him.

If we are to follow his example in our search for true companionship, we need to have a clear understanding of the terms "Father" and "I." The world misunderstood both terms as Jesus used them and does so still, in large part. But Jesus knew their true meaning, and Mary Baker Eddy discovered it, and has defined both terms for us in her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She discerned that God is infinite Mind. In her definition of God she used, among others, the words "Love" and "Mind" as synonyms for God. She also states that the I or Ego is Mind (that is—God). And she discerned that man is the expression or idea of Mind. Of man she says on page 258 of Science and Health, **"God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."** And she assures us, on the next page of the textbook, that he is not "an isolated, solitary idea, for he represents infinite Mind, the sum of all substance."

* * *

With these definitions, how natural it is to claim our oneness with God! How natural to see that ideas are one with the Mind that conceives them!

In order to train ourselves for companionship we need to identify ourselves with man, who is one with Love. Such identification is prayer. Paul recommended prayer "without ceasing." To identify oneself with man means to identify oneself with all the qualities that are lovely and lovable, and to have proof of our harmonious relationship with all the ideas of God. When we discern this divine "togetherness" we may be sure that whatever companionship is necessary to meet our human need will be ours.

"I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

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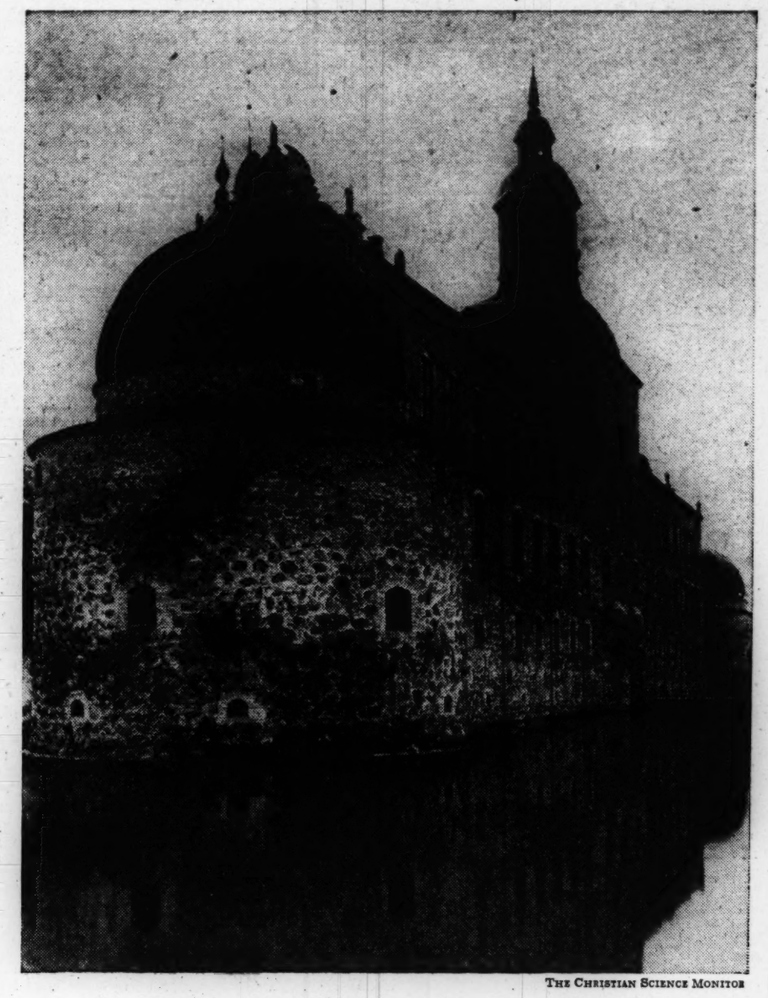
The Musical Bells Of Maine

THE MUSIC OF BELLS, which is frequently heard on the Maine coast, is something one associates with the sea quite as naturally as one does the sound of an anchor chain being run out, a rope being rove in a block, the lapping of waves along a vessel's side, or the tide washing a beach. For bells are put to a variety of marine uses. They are part of the system of buoyage. Almost all lighthouses have them. So does every ship. Docks and wharves are often equipped with them. Time is designated on shipboard by a special system of bells. And because marine bells have figured importantly in their lives, the people of the coast have never been chary of buying bells for other than marine purposes. Maritime Maine, indeed, abounds in great, middle-sized, and little bells of every kind.

Of all these, the sound of the bell buoy is the most unearthly, perhaps, because it is not rung by any human agency, but is operated by the uncertain action of the sea. Not only the irregularity of the sound, but the general mournfulness of tone, the grave note of warning, and the utter loneliness of the thing itself tethered amid endless acres of water make it seem non-terrestrial. It is neither a part of the land nor a part of the sea, but is like a thing existing sadly in limbo. No one, I am sure, ever heard a merry or joyous bell buoy. . . . I used to listen to it at night, and could sometimes tell from it the state of the sea and the direction of the wind. . . .

Lighthouse bells, which are used as warnings in thick weather, are much larger than any of the bells or gongs suspended in the skeleton superstructures above the floats of buoys, and are generally operated by clockwork and are sounded at regular intervals. Each lighthouse has its own special signal, such as a group of two strokes every twenty seconds or one stroke every ten or fifteen seconds, so that those who hear it can tell what particular bell it is and get their bearings from it.—From "Anchor to Windward," by EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL. (New York: Coward-McCann.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VADSTENA CASTLE IN SWEDEN DATES FROM 1543

THIS PHOTOGRAPH shows a view of the castle of Vadstena which lies eight miles south of Motala in Ostergotland, Sweden. The town is noted for its manufacture of lace, for a handsome medieval church, and for this castle erected and occupied by King Gustavus Vasa in 1543. While Sweden had had a rich traditional background in building and in the decorative arts, it had also borrowed from neighboring European countries. These imposing structures were beautifully adorned, with paintings and carvings, fine woven and embroidered textiles, and beautiful metal work.

Kamratskapets gåva

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

KAMRATSKAP—blotta ordet värmer hjärtat. Alla söka det. Ungdomen anser det vara oundgängligt för lyckan. Och dock, huru få finna något liknande tillfredsställelse i det. Måste det icke ligga något fundamentalt misstag i vår uppfattning om vad kamratskap betyder och om sättet att vinna det?

På stråkvägarna kan man till och med i dessa allvarliga krigstider se gossar och flickor och även de äldre skynda till nattklubbarna, där de jaga upp sig till en stämning av rastlös iver och föreställa sig, att de finna kamratskap. Men säkerligen betyder kamratskap något helt annat än detta! Kamratskap bygges på samhörigheten av vårt tänkande. Det ställer höga krav på oss, men mången är ovillig eller har ännu icke förstått, hur han skall bereda sig, mentalt och andligt, för att bliva en god kamrat.

Ingen skulle drömma om att vinna framgång i konst, i idrott eller i affärer, om han icke vore villig att underkasta sig en sträng och ihållande disciplin, men mången väntar sig att vinna framgång i vänskap utan någon disciplin alls. Allt som är värt att äga här i världen måste förtjänas genom arbete. På samma sätt förhåller det sig med kamratskap.

Om vi äro villiga att förtjäna kamratskap, var skola vi då finna våra förhållningsregler?

Vi skola finna dem i böckernas bok, Bibeln. Jesus var den ädlaste vän människosläktet någonsin haft. När vi studera hans liv, finna vi vad vänskap, som kanske är den högsta formen av kamratskap, betydde, såsom han uttryckte den i sitt liv.

Först och främst betydde den kärleksfullt tjänande, först mot en liten grupp av förtrogna, vilka voro hans dagliga sällskap, och vilka han undervisade i dyrbara sanningar, och därnäst mot folkskarorna, som han helade.

Ja, kärleksfullt tjänande måste vara grundvalen för all verklig vänskap. Vad vi få ut av vänskap, är precis så mycket som vi sätta in i den.

Jesu kärleksfulla tjänande föll icke undan för hans vänners svagheter. Vi ha alla sett exempel på så kallad vänskap, där den ena vännen underkastat sig den andra, givit efter för hans nycker och därigenom ökat vännens självviskhet. Jesus var sträng emot sina vänners svagheter. Han kunde till och med säga till sin högt älskade Petrus (Matt. 16:23): "Gå bort, Satan," när Petrus icke nådde upp till Jesu måttstock för vänskap. Det kan finnas tillfällen, när även vi komma att behöva visa mod nog att vara stränga mot en väns svaghet, ehuru den mänskliga naturen föredrar lovord framför kritik.

För Jesus betydde vänskapen också glädje. Han skänkte glädje åt alla som voro villiga att taga emot honom. Åt de spetälska, glädjen att bliva helade. Åt modern och fadern till den lilla flickan, glädjen att se henne uppväckt från döden. Åt lärjungarna, när de återkommo efter det att han sänt ut dem, glädjen att veta, att även de kunde hela, och längre fram, på pingstdagen, glädjen att fatta, att vad Jesus hade givit dem var deras, att giva åt hela mänskligheten.

Hur många av oss skänka endast glädje åt våra vänner? Begagna vi dem icke ofta såsom avledare för våra bedrövelser? Att i bekymmer vända sig till en vän är en sak. Men den starkaste vänskap kan bliva för hårt ansträngd genom alltför mycket självisk klagan. Ingen önskar ha en dyster persons sällskap. Ett hjärtligt skratt kommer ofta vänner att känna sig verkligt dragna till oss. Icke ett skratt *åt*, utan ett skratt *med* någon. Glädje, livlighet, humor, vänlighet, uppriktighet,—den som äger dessa egenskaper, behöver icke länge sakna sällskap.

Jesus skänkte sitt sällskap åt sina vänner utan njugghet, men han tog sig tid, ofta, att vara allena med Gud. Ett kinesiskt ordspråk lyder: "Envar måste ensam inträda i sin själs örtagård." Det är sant. Den som önskar bygga vänskapen på en varaktig grundval gör klokt i att icke låta sina vänner kräva all hans tid. Jesus drog sig tillbaka från människors sällskap för att vederkvicka sitt hjärta genom utgänge med Gud. Han var den fullkomlige kamraten, emedan han aldrig glömde, att han icke kunde göra något av sig själv. "Sannerligen, sannerligen säger jag eder: Sonen kan icke göra något av sig själv, utan han gör allenast, vad han ser Fadern göra; ty vad han gör, det gör likaledes ock Sonen." "Jag och Fadern äro ett." Det var hans enhet med Fadern, som drog människorna till honom.

Om vi skola följa hans exempel i vårt sökande efter sant kamratskap, behöva vi äga en klar förståelse av beteckningarna "Fadern" och "jag". Världen missförstod båda termerna, såsom Jesus begagnade dem, och till en stor del gör den så ännu. Men Jesus visste deras sanna mening, och Mary Baker Eddy upptäckte den och har definierat båda dessa beteckningar för oss i sin lärobok i Kristen Vetenskap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]. Hon urskiljde, att Gud är oändligt Sinne. Hon använder i sin definition av Gud bland annat orden "Kärlek" och "Sinne" såsom synonymer för Gud. Hon förklarade även, att Jaget eller Egot är Sinne (d.v.s. Gud). Och hon urskiljde, att människan är Sinnets uttryck eller idé. Om människan säger hon på sid. 258 av *Science and Health:* "Gud uttrycker i människan den oändliga idén, för evigt utvecklande sig, vidgande sig och stigande högre och högre från en grundval utan gränser." Och hon försäkrar oss på nästa sida i läroboken, att människan icke är "en isolerad, ensam idé, ty hon representerar oändligt Sinne, summan av all substans."

Då vi känna dessa definitioner, hur naturligt är det icke att göra anspråk på vår enhet med Gud! Hur naturligt att inse, att idéer äro ett med det Sinne, som frambringar dem!

För att bereda oss för kamratskap måste vi identifiera oss med den verkliga människan, som är ett med Kärlek. Sådan identifiering är bön. Paulus uppmanade till att "bedja oavlåtligen". Att identifiera sig med den verkliga människan betyder att identifiera sig med alla de egenskaper, som äro älskliga och älskvärda, och att få bevis på vårt harmoniska förvantskap med alla Guds idéer. När vi urskilja denna gudomliga samhörighet, kunna vi vara förvissade om, att, vilket slag av kamratskap, som än kan behövas för att fylla vårt mänskliga behov, skall det bliva vårt.

"Och när jag har blivit upphöjd från jorden, skall jag draga alla till mig."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Palaces the Storm Had Built

WE HAVE BEEN GIVEN a storm such as has not been for forty years. For two days, the wind swept down from the north, bringing rain, then snow, then hail, then snow again.

Private cars, caught in the city, wallowed helplessly, sliding up onto the precarious crest of icy ridges, then down into slippery valleys. Street cars froze in their tracks. We put down our heads and battled out to work, hurrying home at night through the whirling dusk and drawing the curtains quickly to gather round the fire.

Then, on the third morning, we woke to find the sun climbing up into wonderland. The river lay still and white with no more smoking purple rapids; the branches of the trees were covered right to the tips with ropes of ice; and our horses, plowing the road, plunged up to their knees through a nest of snow.

* * *

Peering out of the kitchen window, we saw that the slim needle of the thermometer stood away below zero; and, when I went out, the sharp air slapped me on the cheeks and caught me a moment by the throat, shaking me into tingling life. The street was astir and bustling. The neighbors' boys stood astride their roof, shoveling mountains of snow into the white billowing garden. Little fluffed-up balls of sparrows gathered in the middle of the road, thankfully enjoying the warm meals provided from time to time by the delivery horses. The neighborhood children were wading waist-deep in the snow foam, laughing and exulting, while the neighborhood dogs were running and barking to keep warm. But the Scottie, Bonnet of Dundee, bouniced ahead of me quite indifferent, too busy with the sparkling air to have time for spaniels and the like. Only the grown-up people seemed not specially pleased with this dazzling day; they hurried along, holding their coats at the collar and saying inside: "How cold! How cold! I wish I were home."

* * *

But, at the bridge, we met a round rosy-faced woman who looked at us both pleasantly; so I stopped and said: "I can't believe it, can you?"

"'Scold, all right," she answered, grinning indulgently. "'Spretty hard to get to work. Yer'd best not go under the trees; thice is liable tfall and knock yout."

Then she nodded and passed on. Bonnet and I crossed over the bridge and were in the country, walking alone through the palaces the storm had built.

* * *

I stayed close under the trees in spite of warning, looking to see how differently the ice lay on the different branches. On the willows, it stretched smooth as a snake out to the ends of the tiniest twigs; on the soft-wood maples, it was more nobbly, and over their buds it clustered in round moonstones; while, on the thorn bushes, it humped along like an extended caterpillar. The trees were different, too, in the way they bore this sudden weight of glory. The birches bent down in rhythmic curves, holding the ice like a cascade of jewels, while the oaks stood up and wore it like a crown.

Where the ice was in shadow, it hung in translucent silver; but against the light it was stars, crowded so close together that their brightness overlapped and shone in a dazzling mass, while, underneath, the bare trunks stood black as the night in contrast.

* * *

As the sun sank lower, this brilliance grew yellow and, when it slanted lower still, the trees were a pale vivid flame, an illusive faery color. For, when one saw it through half-closed eyes, there it was; but, when one opened them to look, it was not, only the massed shining.

Then, as the sun slipped finally behind the clouds, the trees grew dusky, smooth mother-of-pearl now, melting into shadow. And Bonnet and I were walking on the milky floor of an ocean, while the clouds that covered the sky rippled around us and above, like layer on layer of evening water.

So we turned home at last, mortals turning home from fairyland, laden with silver and pearl and stars.

MARY BOSANQUET

Lessons for Eskimos

IN MY WANDERINGS I approached the wooden village church, resonant with the murmur of voices. . . .

Pushing the door ajar, I peered into a whitewashed interior dimly lit by four windows and as many seal-oil lamps. A score of little Eskimos sitting on benches fringed a long table, at the head of which the local catechist sat in dignity. Opposite the sheeted altar large maps of Greenland and of Denmark proclaimed that the village church was also the village school.

The teacher became aware of the children's distraction. As I was about to leave with a word of apology, he rose and came toward me.

"Welcome," said he in bad Danish, the dark round of his face sliced by a smile. "Welcome to our institution of education."

"I just looked in to see—"

Beaming, he cried a command in Eskimo that caused one of the older boys to bring a chair from behind the pupil to a place at the end of the table.

"Don't let me disturb you," I protested weakly.

I was herded to the chair and lessons recommenced. It developed that I had missed the opening prayer and hymn, and was in the midst of the recitation period. Dâvip, Iisâp, Jâko, Mâria, Jûta, as well as other Biblical names came through the welter of Eskimo to reveal what book was used as text. This may not have been due to the teacher's alternative profession. The catechist apparently owed his position to an ability to read, if not better, at least faster than any of his pupils, who ranged in age from six to fourteen.

A small globe was now brought out, and a geography lesson begun. The class was conducted as a formal drill. Apparently the pupils had memorized the content of certain passages. They were parroting obviously meaningless replies concerning Danish export of dairy products. The children had never seen a cow or a chicken—didn't know the taste of butter, eggs, or milk. I asked the catechist if he knew the importance of blubber from Greenland in making oleomargarine that is used so extensively by Danes as a butter substitute. He had not realized that Greenland seal and whale blubber make possible the export of Danish butter.

I was already acquainted with Greenland methods of computation—up to ten on the fingers, to twenty on the toes, etc.; twenty-six, for instance, being designated as "one man" and the first finger of the second hand—i. e., twenty fingers and toes plus the sixth finger. In this class, more formal arithmetic was taught. Slates and hare's-foot erasers were much in evidence, and, despite the catechist's dissatisfaction, expressed by pointing to his head and saying "*Iarpok*" (Bad), he could not conceal the fact that several of the children were better than he at figures.

School closed with prayer and hymn. The girls filed out, followed by their brothers, leaving me to thank the teacher and catechize him. It seems that he was paid 318 kroner yearly for his services. Asked how he could live on a mere eighty dollars, he explained that spare time was spent in his kayak, hunting in traditional fashion. I promised him some illustrated English primers which he desired, and hastened after the departing students.—From "Greenland Lies North," by WILLIAM S. CARLSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Path

This is the path we know.
In summer-time we used to walk
This way at end of day.
Sometimes we held a pail of berries
Red and sweet—
We felt the grass of summer
Under our happy feet.

Now all the grass is gone—
The path is white with snow,
And we can see our footprints
As we go—making a double path
Across the snow.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

In Most Victorian Houses

FAMILY PRAYERS, as in most Victorian houses, began the day. The servants collected in a small dense crowd in the lobby of Rameses outside the dining-room, sang a hymn to accompaniment of the organ, and my mother read a few prayers and some short passage from the New Testament with comments. Breakfast followed, and the post arrived with the late edition of the evening paper of the night before. Morning papers did not come until mid-day. . . . My mother saw her cook, and let her green Brazilian parrot out of his cage. He adored her, but hated all others; so, if anyone entered, he must be collected on the end of a stick and wiped back into his cage, for he pecked at the shoes of any intruder, uttering hoarse cries, and this hindered connected conversation. Lucy had a slip of a sitting-room adjoining my mother's, and helped her with her letters and read the morning paper to her.

Maggie rested after lunch with her Nettie to read to her, and my mother and Lucy walked or drove through the country lanes. . . . They came back from their drive: maybe they had seen a heron, or the horse had shied at one of those horrible motor-cars: they should not be allowed. . . . Maggie's plan for a hedge of Penzance briar in front of the tiled sitting-out place in the garden was discussed, but Lucy thought it would cut off the view of the South Downs. . . . Prayers ended as they began the day: Spicer brought four bedroom candles and placed them on the mahogany console-table opposite Rameses, and they all went to their rooms. . . . Sometimes my mother's heart sank at the blankness of tomorrow and tomorrow. Yet somehow out of the material given her there must be wrought a garment of praise.—From "Final Edition," by E. F. BENSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1943

Ten Days at Casablanca Forge the Military Moves of Tomorrow

Associated Press

Pictures of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Casablanca and the President's visit to United States bases on the North African front were taken by numerous photographers, including two representatives of the American still photographic pool, and photographers of the Signal Corps, Air Force and Navy. Pictures also were taken by British official photographers.

Undeveloped negatives reached Washington by special air transport, and were made available Saturday night for distribution as rapidly as possible for publication today as provided by the Office of War Information

Conference Highlights in Casablanca,

1. President Roosevelt in an Army jeep with Sergeant Oran Loss of Kansas City as driver, Maj. Gen. Ernest Harmon (left), Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark (center), inspects tank troops in North Africa.

2. Gen. Henri Honore Giraud (left), French North African High Commissioner, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French Leader, join in agreement that Frenchmen must fight the Nazis.

3. Press Conference on location, with President Roosevelt in a jovial mood as he and Prime Minister Winston Churchill greeted the correspondents in an informal press conference.

Associated Press

When Top Strategists Meet at the Front

4. The President presents the Congressional Medal of Honor to Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur for his part in the landings in French Morocco, as Maj. Gen. George Patton, Jr. (right) assists. Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, looks on.

5. Harry Hopkins, special assistant to the President, chats with his son, Sergt. Robert Hopkins of the Signal Corps, on leave from the North African Front to be with his father during the conference.

6. The only woman at the conference, First Officer Louise Anderson of Denver, Colo., smiles as she talks with Prime Minister Churchill. She made the stenographic report of the meeting.

7. There were conferences and conferences. Here Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt whispers a word to his father, who is, incidentally, the President of the United States.

8. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill with their staff chiefs at Casablanca. Staff heads are (left to right) Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding United States Army Air Forces; Admiral E. J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of United States Army; Sir Dudley Pound, British First Sea Lord; Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of Imperial General Staff of Britain, and Sir Charles Portal, British Air Chief Marshal.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L (1.60a)	4	56	55½	56	+ ¾
Addressograph (1)	4	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	18	9	9	9	
Adams Millis ¼ag	1	.6	.6	.6	
Air Reduction (1a)	9	40¾	40½	40¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	8	.⅜	.⅜	.⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	150	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	18	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	29	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	7	18	17½	18	+ ¼
Alleghny Lud (2e)	14	20¾	20½	20¾	
Allen Indust (¾e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	2	152½	151¼	152½	+1¼
Allied Mills (1e)	15	18⅜	18	18¼	
Allied St .15g	5	/	/	/	
Allis Ch Mfg (1)	23	29⅜	28¾	29	— ⅛
Amalgam Leather	2	.⅜	.⅜	.⅜	
Amal Lea pf ½e	8	.6	15½	16	+ ¾
Amerada Pet (2)	5	73	72½	73	+ ½
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	5	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
Am Airline (1½e)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅜
Am Bk N pf (3) †	10	47	47	47	— ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
Am Br Sh pf 5¼ †	30	130	30	130	+1
Am Cable & Rad	29	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	79	78¾	79	+ ⅜
Am Can pf (7) †	70	16½	16	16½	+1½
Am Car & Fdy	11	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf (7)	4	70	69¾	69¾	
Am Ch & C (2)	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)		97	97	97	
Am Coal (2e) †	120	20	19¾	20	+4
Am Colortype .40e	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
Am Cub Sug 2½e	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Am Cr S 6%pf 6†	20	98½	98½	98½	
Am Encaustic Til	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Am Export (2)	1	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	
Am & For Pow	19	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Am&FP 6pf 1.80e	1	44	44	44	— ⅞
Am&FP 7pf 2.10e	4	51½	51¼	51¼	— ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	41	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¾
Am Hide & Leath	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home (2.40)	12	54⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
Am International	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½ †	60	43	42	43	+1
Am Locomotive	14	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf (7e)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	—1
Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Am Metal (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
Am News (1.80) †	130	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
Am Pow & Lt	34	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	26	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝	+1⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	64	20⅞	20	20¾	+1
Am R & S (.30e)	74	7¼	6⅞	7	
Am Roll M .20g	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	610	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ¼
Am Ship B (3e)	450	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Am Smelt (2)	18	40⅜	39¾	40	— ⅜
Am Smelt pf (7) †	240	145	144½	145	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	19	21½	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	6	12⅛	11¾	12	
Am Sugar 1½g	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	98	98	98	+1
Am Sum Tob (2e)	16	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	132	131	131¾	— ¾
Am Tobacco 3a	4	51½	50	51½	+2
Am Tobacco B 3a	20	51½	50⅜	51½	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6) †	30	140½	140½	140½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½g	13	34¾	34½	34½	
Am Water Works	57	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	61	60½	61	
Am Woolen	5	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	14	5¾	5	5⅛	
Anaconda C (2½e)	38	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e †	320	26½	25⅞	26½	
Andes Cop (1)	2	11½	11	11½	+ ½
A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Arch-D-M (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Arm Del nf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
Armour III	55	4	4	4	
Arm III pr pf	5	53½	53¼	53½	— ¼
Armstrong C (1⅔g)	2	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½	2	7	7	7	— ¼
Artloom (¾e)	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
Associated DG ½g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	10	100½	100½	100½	
Atch T&SF 1½g	45	48⅜	47⅛	48¼	+ ¾
Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	71½	71½	71½	
Atl Coast Line 2e	31	29	28	29	+ ¾
Atl G&W In (3e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Atlantic Refin .15g	16	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	
Atlas Corp (1⅔e)	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Atlas Powd 3½e	1	58½	58	58½	+ ½
Atlas Tack ½e	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Aust Nich pr A †	40	36	35½	35½	
Aviation Cp (1⅛e)	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	28	12½	12⅜	12½	
Balt & Ohio	23	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½ak †	30	43⅛	42¼	42¼	+1
Barber Asphalt	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	35	34¾	35	+1
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	7	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	6	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	4	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Batrice Cream(1a)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Bell Airc (2e)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	8	36	35½	36	+ ½
Benef Ind L 1½e	4	15	15	15	
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	1	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	23	60	59⅛	59¾	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)		115	115	115	+1½
Bigelow-Sanf (2)	2	30¼	30	30	
Black & Deck 1.60	3	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	9	7	6⅞	7	
Bliss & Lau 1½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Boeing Airp (1e)	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	10	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2⅔ ↑	110	44½	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	19	19	19	
Borden Co (.30g)	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	26	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Brass	1	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ½
Bristol-My 1.90e	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	14	14	14	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Manufactur	15	5⅝	½	5⅝	
Budd Mfg pf †	1	79	78	78½	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	15	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Bullard Co (2⅓e)	1	21	21	21	
Bulova Watch (2)	3	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
Burling Mill 1.40a	9	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
Burl M pf 2¾	8	56½	56½	56½	
Burr Add M (.60)	12	10¾	10¼	10¼	
Bush Terminal	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
Bush TB pf2¼e †	80	28	28	28	
Butler Bros (.60e)	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅞	11	⅞	
Calumet&Hec (1)	17	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
Can Dr G A (.60)	12	16 ¾	15⅝	16⅜	+ ¾
Can Pacific	66	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	2	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ¾
Carpenter Stl 2½e	1	29½	29½	29½	
Caro C&O (5) †	1	89	89	89	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	3	88	88	88	+ ¾
Caterpil Tract (2)	10	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	+1
Celanese Corp (2)	13	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	1	96	96	96	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7 †	1	121	120½	121	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½)	17	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	1	81	80½	81	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	19⅛	18⅞	19	
Cent Foundry .10g	14	⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½†	1	103⅞	103½	103½	
Cent RR NJ	5	57⅛	55⅞	57⅛	+ ⅜
Cent Viol Sug2½e	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
Century Rib Ma	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Cert-teed 6%pf †4	10	38⅝	37½	38¼	+ ¾
Chain Belt (3/4g)	1	18	18	18	
Champ P&F pf 6 †	30	100	100	100	
Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio (3a)	28	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	15	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
Chi Great West	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼e	18	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Chi R I 6% pf	11	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15	15	15	
Childs Co	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chile Cop (1½g) †	50	28	27½	28	+2
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	27	71⅞	70½	71⅞	+1⅜
City Ice&F (1.20)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
City I&F pf 6½ †	40	100¾	100¾	100¾	
Clark Equip (3)	5	33¼	33⅜	34⅛	— ¾
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	80	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Clev Gr Br (2e)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	30	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	41⅜	41	41	— ¾
Cluett Peab 2½ae	3	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	100¾	100	100	+1
Colgate-P-P ½a	15	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ½
Collins & Aik	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Ir (¼g)	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
Colum Br A 1½e	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Colum Br B 1½e	7	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
Colum G & El	61	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	9	50¾	49⅞	50	— ¼
Col G&E5%pf5 †	50	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
Colum Pict (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Colum Carb 4½e	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	5	28¾	28½	28½	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	15	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ¾
Comi Solvents .60e	10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	82	11	1⅛	11	
Comw & Sou pf	8	41⅞	41¼	41½	— ¼
Com'with Ed .35g	12	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4	4	4	
Congol-Nairn (1a)	7	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
Consol Aircraft	28	18¼	17¾	18	
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	110	66½	65¾	66½	+1⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	26	5½	5⅜	½	
Cons Edison(1.60)	54	17½	17¼	17⅜	
Cons Edison pf (5)	13	95¼	95	95	— ¼
Consol Film Ind	5	¾	¾	¾	
ConsFilm In pf 1e	4	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Consolodation Coal	6	8¾	8½	8½	
Consolodation Cl pf	1	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅜
Consum P pf 4½ †	60	95	94½	94	+ ½
Cons Laundries	8	2⅝	2½	2½	
Consol Oil (½)	30	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Container Corp ½g	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Cont Baking ½g	117	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
Cont Can (1¼e)	14	30¼	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .65e	3	9	9	9	— ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Cont Motors (.55e)	50	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Cont Oil Delaw 1	34	29	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	450	39	38¾	39	
Corn Prodcts 2.60	15	55⅝	55½	55½	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	40	178	176¾	178	
Coty Inc (¼ae)	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1	1	1	
Crane Co (1e)	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	130	97½	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Crown C&S ½e	11	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Cream of Wh ⅜g	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Crucible Steel (2e)	11	34¼	34	34¼	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	75	73	75	
Cuba RR pf †	30	10	10	10	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	9	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Cuban-Am S pf 7 †	10	105	105	105	—1¾
Cudahy Pack	16	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	43	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	27	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ⅞
Curtiss-Wright 1e	61	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	5	23⅛	23	23	
Cutler-Ham 1¼e	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Daviso Ch .60e	9	15	14¾	14⅞	
Decca Records .60a	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	13	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	31	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	27	43¼	37	43⅛	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	14	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
Devoe&Ray (1) †	720	22½	20¾	22½	+2
Diamond M 1⅓	1	27	27	27	
Diam Mat pf 1⅓	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Dtam T Motor (1e)	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	2	85½	85½	85¾	—1¼
Dixie-Vortex ½e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Dixie-Vor-A21½ †	30	39	39	39	— ½
Doehler Die Cas (2)	1	25	25	25	
Dome Min (h.40g)	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
Douglas Airc (5e)	8	62¼	61¾	61⅞	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	4	19¼	19	19¼	
du Pont deN 4½e	21	144¾	143	144¾	+1¼
Eastern Air Lines	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
Eastern Roli Mill	20	5	4½	5	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak (5)	6	156½	155½	155½	— ½
East Kod pf (6) †	10	178¾	178¾	178¾	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	63⅜	63	63⅜	+ ¾
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	15	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¾
Elec Boat (1e)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	32	31	31½	— ⅞
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	11	37	36	36	+ ¾
El Paso N G .2.40	2	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	17	4¾	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Equit Office Bldg	18	½	⅜	⅜	
Erie Railroad (1e)	62	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	43	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	14	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¾
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	25½	25¼	25½	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
Fed Mining&Sm 4	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
Fed D Strs .45g	4	18	18	18	
Fed Mot Truck .40	2	4¾	4	4¾	+ ¾
Ferro Enam	16	14⅞	14	14⅞	+1
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Firestone T&R 3½g	4	27⅝	27½	27⅜	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
Flintkote (.90e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	1	4½	4½	4½	
Follans Stl pf †	60	33½	33	33	— ½
Food Fair Stores 1	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	38	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	170	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	37⅜	36⅞	37	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	84	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¾
Gamewell Co 3e †	30	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
Gen Am Trans (2e)	7	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
Gen Baking (.15g)	6	7⅛	7	7	
Gen Cable	17	3⅝	3½	3½	
Gen Cable A	12	9¼	8¾	9	
Gen Cab pf 13¼k †	0	77	77	77	+1
Gen Cigar (1)	8	53¼	24¾	25¾	+1⅛
Gen Cig pf (7) †	50	135	134⅞	135	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	45	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Foods (.40g)	6	37	36½	37	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (2)	49	46½	45⅞	46½	+ ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	127	127	127	—1
Gen Print Ink .30e	3	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Pub Service	22	1	¾	1	
Gen Ry Sig nl 13¼e	2	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	73	⅞	1	1	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	1	32	32	32	
Gen Refract 1.20e	7	18⅝	18½	18½	
Gen SC pf 13⅓k †	60	67	66	66	— ½
Gen Time pf 6 †	10	108	108	108	
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	18¾	18¼	18¾	
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	18	6¼	6	6¼	
Gimbel Bros	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	62½	62½	62½	— ½
Glidden Co (.30g)	6	17	16½	16⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	8	⅝	⅜	⅝	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	23	26⅜	25¾	26	— ½
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	87	86¾	87	
Goodyear T&R ½g	9	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ¾ae	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	10	1¼	1	1¼	
Granby C Min .60	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Grand Union	5	9	9	9	
Granite C Stl .35e	4	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	52	24⅞	24	24¾	+ ⅝
Gt West Sug (2)	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	150	142	142	142	
Green (H L) 2a	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1a)	8	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	5	12⅛	12	12	
Guantan Sugar	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	29	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	16	26¾	8¾	26¾	+ ½
Hall WF Print 1a	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	1	105	105	105	
Hat Cp Am A 1⅓g	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Hayes Mfg	12	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	1	98½	98½	98½	— ½
Heime (GW) 1¼g	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ¾
Heime GW) pf 7 †	1	154½	154½	154½	+1½
Hercles Motor (1)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	102	102	102	+3½
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	10	55½	55⅛	55½	
Houd-Hersh B .80e	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Household Fin (4)	3	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Household Fin pf 5	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
Houston Oil	29	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3a)	8	35¼	4¾	5¼	+ ¼
Hudson & Man pf	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ¼
Hudson B M&S h2	24	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Hupp Motor	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	17	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	3	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Indpls Pr&Lt .30g	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Ing Rand pf 6	2	165	165	165	+1½
Inland Steel (1g)	5	68½	68	68	— ½
Inspirat C Cop (1)	24	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Insuransh ct (.20)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
Interlake Iron ½e	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	2	154¾	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
Int Harvester (2a)	12	60	59¼	59⅞	— ⅛
Int Hary pf (7) †	290	165	164

Murray Assails Miss Perkins' Pay Handling

PITTSBURGH (AP)—C.I.O. President Philip Murray charged in a letter to Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, "It is impossible to rely on any statement issued from your department because of the irresponsible attitude whereby formal interpretations seriously relied upon by millions of workers are casually revoked."

At the same time he sent a telegram to President Roosevelt asking that the specific problem involving double time for seventh day work be removed from Secretary Perkins' jurisdiction. He added:

"To permit the Secretary of Labor to continue to handle this problem constitutes a menace to the labor movement and to the objective we all seek, namely, continuity of war work and maximum production in war plants."

Revocation of a previous interpretation of the President's order regarding overtime wages led to Mr. Murray's charge.

Mr. Murray said President Roosevelt's executive order, effective last Oct. 1, was issued to cover the situation arising out of organized labor's waiving of premium pay for Saturdays and Sundays as such. He added that under Secretary Perkins' original interpretation of the order she ruled that it provided for double time for work performed on the seventh day where the seven consecutive days were in more than one work week.

Under a new interpretation issued last Wednesday, Secretary Perkins ruled that "although seven consecutive days are worked, if a day of rest is afforded in each work week double time is not required."

"This (the new interpretation) will have the most disastrous effects in many plants with devastating impact on morale of workers," Mr. Murray told the President, adding:

"It is my considered judgment that to permit the Secretary of Labor, who has no knowledge of operating problems of war plants, to continue to handle this problem constitutes a menace to the labor movement. Urge that you transfer this entire problem to some agency other than Secretary of Labor in order that the executive order as originally interpreted can be enforced."

Informing the Labor Secretary that "it is impossible" to obtain any consultation with the Labor Department before action is taken that directly concerns and affects millions of workers, Mr. Murray said:

"The C. I. O. is absolutely opposed to the revocation of the original interpretation and demands that it be reinstated."

Other labor news included:

Washington (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has extended 30 days the shipbuilding and ship repair industry's exemption from the executive order requiring double time for the seventh consecutive work day.

The extension, to March 2, is the third granted since Sept. 30, 1942. It was requested by Paul Porter, chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee. This committee already has in operation wage agreements which the original extension order said were working satisfactorily.

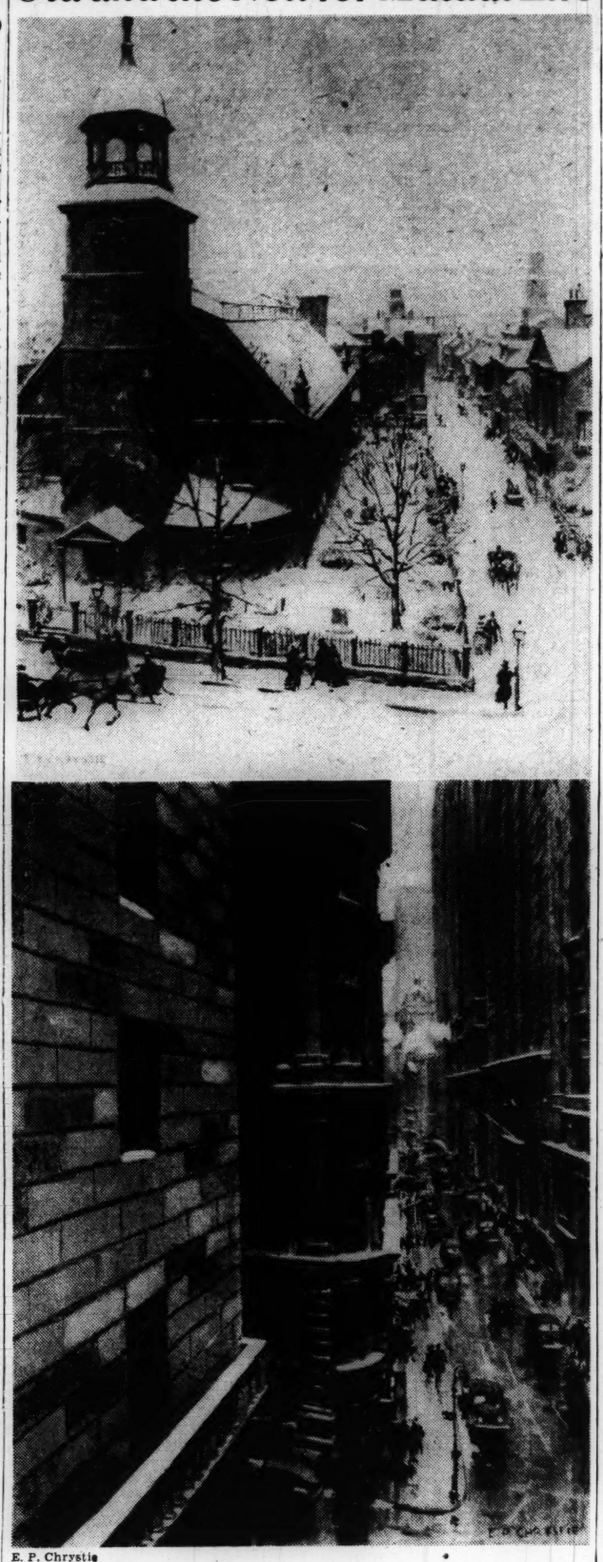
Detroit (AP)—Paid-up membership in the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. totaled 757,244 as of last December, making it the largest labor membership organization in the world, according to R. J. Thomas, president.

Mr. Thomas said that in November, 1942, paid-up membership was 778,659. The decline shown in December being due to lay-offs in some defense plants.

The U. A. W. chief said that the total membership of the union, including members exempted from dues payment because of unemployment and due to induction or enlistment in the armed services, is well over 900,000. He said the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has set 1,000,000 paid-up members as its goal.

"Members in the armed services," he said, "are exempted from dues payments but maintain their full rights, including right to restoration to their old jobs under existing U. A. W.-C. I. O. agreements."

Old and the New for Mutual Life



E. P. Chrystie

Above: The Old Middle Dutch Church at Liberty and Nassau Streets, New York City. Built in 1727, it was occupied by the British in 1775 and converted into a post office in 1845. Site purchased by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in 1882 for its present home office building. Below: Looking south on Nassau Street from the same spot today. The Mutual Life Building, in center of picture, is at 34 Nassau Street, bounded by Liberty Street, in foreground, and Cedar Street. The building was completed in 1884.

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Celebrating First Century of Business

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—One hundred years ago, Alfred S. Pell, a marine and fire insurance man, made a trip to England, where he became interested in the "Society for Equitable Insurance on Lives and Survivors," a London company subsequently known as "Old Equitable of London," and came back to the United States to form the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which is today celebrating its first century of business

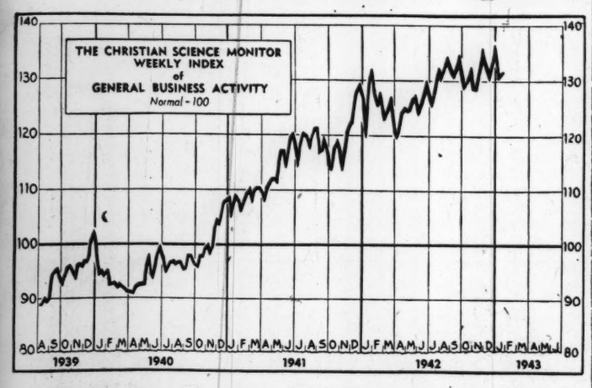
As it enters its second century, the company has almost 1,000,000 policy holders who have invested more than $3,500,000,000 in its insurance. The company, whose home office is at No. 34 Nassau Street here, has representatives in 47 states and the District of Columbia and 76 agency offices.

The company had originally planned nation-wide anniversary ceremonies which have been cancelled in view of the necessity for eliminating nonessential travel. Modest ceremonies will be held by the company this year and a victory celebration of nation-wide scope will be a feature of the company's postwar activities.

The company claims many "firsts" in the life insurance field. It says it was first to provide for cash surrender values, first to develop the agency system, first to develop a mortality table based upon American experience, first to extend policy benefits to women, first to devise an equitable method for apportioning surplus to policyholders, first to issue policies payable to beneficiaries in installments, first to pay annual dividends, and first to offer insurance providing a life income to the beneficiary.

Lewis W. Douglas, now serving as deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration, is president of the company and Alexander E. Patterson is executive vice-president.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Records Upturn



An advance in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity to 131.7 (prel.) was recorded for the week ended Jan. 23. This compared with 131.4 for the previous week. For the week ended Jan. 24, last year, the index registered 131.1.

Increases in two of the components were only partially offset by a decline in the third.

Bank debits rebounded more than usual over the mid-month, while production of electric power rose to a level just under the all-time high of last month, countering expectations for a seasonal decline.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings lost all of the previous week's sharp increase. On an adjusted basis, however, the index was still above the level of two weeks earlier.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan. 23 1943	Jan. 16 1943	Jan. 24 1942
Combined index	131.7	131.4	131.1
Bk debits outside NYC	141.6	133.9	137.0
Elec power production	124.7	123.6	114.6
Misc carloadings	128.8	136.8	141.8

*Preliminary.

Chamber Urges Ruml Tax Plan And Sales Levy

NEW YORK (AP)—A report urging Congress to enact a national retail sales tax to curb inflation, and a pay-as-you-go income tax plan on the Ruml principle was made public by the committee on taxation, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The report asserted that "if the fundamental plan is to discourage unnecessary spending for commodities of which there is a diminishing supply, a Federal retail sales tax, properly devised, will accomplish that purpose, for only those who spend will pay the tax."

"Such a tax," the report added, "leaves considerable room for wholesome voluntary action by the individual in planning his expenditures to what he deems to be the best advantage consistent with paying the minimum retail sales tax."

The report said it would be difficult to administer a with-holding tax on services other than wages and salaries and like forms of remuneration for personal services, and continued:

"The Government already has, through the social security act, the machinery for collecting a withholding tax. The extension of this tax, however, to other sources of income would impose a terrific burden upon business already overwhelmed by government requirements."

The report said tax figures showed there probably were between 6,500,000 and 10,000,000 individual stockholders in the nation, the majority of them in lower income groups, with some corporations having from 100,000 to 500,000 stockholders, most of them with but few shares.

"Many millions of individuals," the report declared, "are living on income so small that they are not subject to income taxes, and the deduction of a withholding tax at the source would be a serious matter, regardless of the fact that it would be possible later to prove that they were not liable to any tax."

Wolcott to Fight $25,000 Limit On Personal Incomes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan, ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee, has asked Congress to abrogate government authority for restricting personal incomes to a net of $25,000 a year, and to strip the Office of Price Administration of its power to control rents.

In addition to curbing the OPA's rent-ceiling power, Mr. Wolcott proposed to repeal the agency's right to require a one-third down payment when rented homes are sold.

Santa Fe 1942 Operating Net More Than Doubled

CHICAGO (AP)—The Santa Fe Railway reported net operating income of $83,547,609 in 1942 compared with $40,546,790 in the previous year and $24,017,625 in 1940.

Net operating income in December was $9,335,575 against $4,223,695 in the like month of 1941 and $3,431,666 in the corresponding period of 1940.

Illinois-Iowa Sues American Light

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Illinois-Iowa Power Company has filed suit in U. S. District Court against its former parent, North American Light and Power Company, a Delaware corporation, asking a return of more than $20,000,000 and an accounting of certain transactions.

Illinois-Iowa contends that North American, now attempting to simplify its corporate structure in compliance with the Public Utility Holding Company Act, charged exorbitant fees and spent money improperly as the parent firm.

C. & S. Shows Decline In Net Income for 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and subsidiaries in a preliminary report for 1942 placed net income at $11,012,168 after federal income and excess profits taxes and other charges, or $7.34 a share on the $6 preferred stock, on which unpaid dividend accumulations were $26.25 on Dec. 31.

This compared with net income of $12,141,227, or $8.09 a preferred share in the previous year.

Current federal income taxes were $10,416,811 and excess profits tax $20,718,584 against $12,010,867 and $8,236,857 respectively in 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 45-43	101.27	101.27	101.27

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	103½	103½	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
53 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	94¼	93⅞	94¼
12 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	77¾	77½	77¾
7 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	70	69½	69½
26 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	62¼	61¾	61¾
9 Am & For P5s 2030	82¼	82	82
13 Am T & T 3s 56	109⅛	108¾	108¾
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	100	100	100
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69⅝	69½	69½
6 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105½	105½
6 AT&SF 4s 95	114⅜	114¼	114¼
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 AT&SFT Sh L 4s 58	113	113	113
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112 ⅜	112⅜	112⅜
6 Atl & Birm 4s 33	34	34	34
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89½	89¼	89¼
10 A C Line cit 4s 52	78½	78½	78½
9 A C Line 4½s 64	66¾	66½	66½
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63¼	63	63
24 B&O 95 st A	36⅞	36½	36½
6 B&O 95 st C	39⅞	39¾	39¾
2 B&O 2000 st D	36½	36½	36½
19 B&O 96 st F	37	36½	36½
29 B&O cv 60 st	27⅜	27	27¼
22 B&O 4s 48	62	61½	61½
16 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¼	53	53¼
1 B&O S W 50 st	45	45	45
1 B&O T C 4s 50	49	49	49
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	104	104	104
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101½	101¼	101½
3 BostonGMe 5s 67	97¾	79¾	79¾
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44⅝	44⅜	44½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	76	76	76
4 Bos &NY AriL 4s 55	26	25½	26
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
11 Buf R&P 57 st	38½	38¼	38¼
38 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16¾	16½	16¾
5 Can Sou 5s 62	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
22 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	92½	92½	92½
11 Can Pac 4s perp	75	74⅞	75
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	102	102	102
1 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103½	103½
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	101	101	101
11 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26½	26½	26½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	72	72	72
7 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	22	21	22
32 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73½	73¼	73¼
46 Cen Pac 5s 60	59⅝	58⅝	59
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89¼	89¼	89¼
26 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	25¼	25	25
50 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23⅝	23	23
3 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	95½	95	95½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104¼	104½
56 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	18¾	19
9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77¼	77	77¼
17 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	70	70
61 CB&Q gen 4s 58	90	89	89¼
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98⅜	98¾	98¾
12 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
25 Chi&E Ill inc 97	36¼	36¼	36½
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	70	70	70
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	32	32	32
9 Chi I&L 5s 66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
243 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	21¾	21¼	21½
228 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6	5¾	5¾
34 CM&SP 4¾s 98F	47⅜	46¾	56¾
43 SM&SP 4½s 89C	47⅜	46½	46½
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47½	47½	47½
36 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46½	46	46¼
6 CM&SP 3½s 89B	43½	43½	43½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43	43	43
10 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38	37¾	38
8 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
226 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¼	5⅛	5¼
15 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	37½	37¼	37½
31 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
17 Chi & NW 4s 87	37⅜	36⅜	36½
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87 reg	34½	34½	34½
2 xin Chi Ry 5s 27	46¾	46¾	46¾
132 CRI&P 4½s 52A	24⅞	24½	24¾
178 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	8½	7⅝	7¾
56 CRI&P 4s 88	39	38¾	38¾
2 CRI&P 4s bb reg	36	36	36
211 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23	22⅝	22⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101	101	101
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
1 Childs Co 5s 57	40	40	40
3 Childs Co 5s 43	52½	52	52
45 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	34½	34½	34½
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¼	50¾	51¼
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	74⅛	74	74⅛
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78	77¾	78
15 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68¾	68⅛	68⅛
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63⅜	63¼	63¼
30 Col & So 4½s 80	27½	27½	27½
55 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95	94⅞	95
18 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	91½	92
8 ComlMack inc 69ww	63¼	63	63¼
2 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	112	112	112
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	107½	107½	107½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97¼	97¼
75 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59	58⅜	58⅜
35 D & R G 4½s 36	27¼	26½	26⅞
150 D & R G 4s 36	26	25½	25⅞
115 D R G West 5s 55	6¼	6	6¼
89 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	5⅝	5¼	5½
126 D & R G Dest 5s 78	22⅜	21½	21½
4 DesPlaines V 4½s 47	91	91	91
1 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝
5 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
28 Erie 4½s 2015	58½	57¼	57¼
11 Erie 4s 95	95¼	95	95¼
30 Fla E Cst 5s 74	24½	24	24
7 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	81	81	81
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98¼	98½
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	19½	19½	19½
9 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	100⅛	100	100⅛
5 Gt Nor 4s 46	99½	99½	99½
8 Gt Nor 3⅜s 67	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1 Gudf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
8 Harlem Riv&P 5s 54	93½	93¼	93½
2 Hockg V 4½s 8 99	128	128	128
9 Housatonic 5s 37	85	84½	85
51 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51½	51½	51½
37 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24½	24¼	24½
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	46	46	46
27 Ill Cen 4s 52	54¾	54½	54½
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	51½	51½	51½
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜
33 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅞	45¼	45¾
13 Ill Cen 5s 55	58¾	58½	58½
2 Ill Cen WLine 4s 51	68	68	68
25 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51	50½	50⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	46	46
6 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	27½	27¼	27¼
50 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11¼	10⅞	11
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	30⅞	30½	30½
31 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46½	46¼	46¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105½	105½	105½
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	68¼	68	68¼
10 Int T&T 5s 55	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
93 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	3	2⅞	3
23 James F&Clea 4s 59	50¼	50	50
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	74	73½	73½
8 K C South 5s 50	74¼	74	73
2 K C South 3s 50	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 L E & West 3s 47	100½	100½	100½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	81	81	81
12 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	80	79⅞	80
14 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46⅞	46½	46½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59¼	59¼	59¼
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	49⅜	49⅛	50¼
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003st	36⅜	36	36¼
24 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅜	34¼	34½
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60½	60⅜	60½
12 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107	107	107
1- Liggett & M 7s 44	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
4 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104½	104½	104½
7 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	95½	95¼	95½
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49¼	49	49¼
25 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	65	65	65
10 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
25 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	42⅛	41¾	42
10 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 M & StL rfg 5s 62	3½	3½	3½
10 M & StL 4s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
13 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
8 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
11 MSP&SSM gad 5s 38	18½	18	18½
45 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
23 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	42⅞	42¾	42¾
25 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22⅜	22½	22½
9 M-K-T 4½s 78	37¼	37¼	37¼
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44½	44¼	44⅜
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	36	35⅞	35⅞
40 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
16 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	42⅝	42	42
144 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	42⅞	42¼	42¼
49 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	42¾	42	42
8 Mo Pac 5s 80H	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
83 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	42¾	42	42
61 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14⅜	14	14⅛
11 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105½	105½	105½
6 Mor&Essex 5s 55	37	37	37
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¼	34	34
31 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	39⅞
11 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71½	71	71½
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	75	74½	74½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	73½	73½	73½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	80	80	80
4 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	88⅝	88½	88⅝
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
21 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	57⅜	57	57
9 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	57	57	57
1 NYAPutnam 4s 93	45	45	45
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55¼	55⅝
101 NYC 4½s 2013A	50¾	50⅜	50¾
10 NYC cn 4s 98	54¼	53⅞	53⅞
2 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
106 NYC cv 3¼s 52	75	74¾	74¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80¾	80¾	80¾
13 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	52	52	52
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80	80	80
45 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	87⅝	87¼	87¼
1 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	70½	70½	70½
6 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	63⅜	63	63
21 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41	40⅝	40⅝
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	52¼	52¼	52¼
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39	38	39
16 NYNH&H 4s 55	36¼	35⅞	36¼
14 NYNH&H 4s 57	10	9¾	9¾
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
46 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	9	8¾	9
1 NYS&W rfg 5s 37	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 NY Tel 3s 67	110	110	110
156 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
29 Norf & Sou cv 5s 2014	32½	32¼	32¼
2 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74¼	74¼	74¼
15 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
50 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¼	67⅞	68⅛
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
22 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57½	57	57
22 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅞	53½	53⅞
27 Nor Pac 4s 97	78⅜	78⅛	78⅛
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	74	74	74
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅜	44½	44½
4 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	107	107	107
6 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	109½	109½	109½
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111	111	111
5 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	97½	97½	97½
10 Para Pict 4s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	69	69	69
9 Pen Co 4s 63	103	102½	103
12 Pen P&LL 3½s 69	107⅝	107½	107¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	103⅞	104¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92½	92¼	92½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Pen RR 4s 48	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Pen RR4848st	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
29 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
49 Pen RR 3¼s 52	94	93½	94
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
30 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61	60⅞	61
5 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C	113	113	113
12 Phila Co 4¼s 61	100	99¾	100
26 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
35 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	106¼	106	106¼
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 PCC&St L 4½s 77	102½	102¼	102¼
4 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	96⅛	96	96
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	60	60	60
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	60	60	60
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92½	92½	92½
20 Prov Sec 4s 57	8½	8⅞	8⅜
42 Readg 4½s 97 A	80¼	80	80¼
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	80¼	80	80¼
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	92¼	92⅝	92⅝
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104	104⅜	104⅜
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102⅜	102½
61 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	67	66¾	66¾
38 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	33¼	32	32
5 Rl Ark&La 4½s 34	25½	25½	25½
2 Rutl Can 4s 49	10	10	10
1 Saguenay Pw 4¼s 66	101	101	101
8 StL IM&S 4s R&G 33	83	82⅞	82⅞
59 StL SF 5s 50B	24	23½	23½
120 StL SF 4½s 78	24⅞	24⅝	24¾
37 StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	24½	24¼	24¼
-06 StL SF 4s 50A	21¾	21⅜	21½
11 StL SF 4s 50A ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 StL SW 5s 52	52	52	52
1 StL SW rfg 5s 90	32	32	32
12 StL SW 1st 4s 89	92⅛	92½	92½
20 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
15 StP E Gr Trk 4½s 47	8	8	8
2 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
109 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16⅞	16¾	16¾
4 Sea AL aj 5s 49	8	7⅞	8
28 Sea AL 4s 50 st	33	32⅞	32¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106½	106½	106½
27 Sou Pac 4½s 68	57¼	57	57
69 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54⅞	54½	54⅝
33 So Pac 4½s 69	56¼	55¾	56
36 So Pac rf 4s 55	79¾	79½	79½
12 So Pac ciet 4s 49	80¼	80	80
1 So Pac cit 4s 49 reg	76½	76½	76½
37 So Pac 3¾s 46	96	95½	95½
61 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 77	58½	58⅛	58¼
12 SoPacSPTer 4s 50	89½	89⅜	89⅜
3 South Ry 6½s 56	94½	94¼	94¼
18 South Ry gen 6s 56	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
5 South Ry cn

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

The Long Swim

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

One afternoon while Professor Pug was enjoying his garden, lying back in an easy chair watching the swallows skimming over the delphiniums, his sister Miss Cleo came to tell him that a man wished to see him.

"Oh, dear," sighed Professor Pug. "I'm busy. But I suppose it's my duty. Bring him along, Cleo, bring him along."

The man who appeared with Cleo, was a very pleasant looking person, with a modest manner.

Professor Pug's Caller

"You see, professor," he began, "my wife and I have taken a cottage by the shore with our two big daughters and our two little sons. They're on the beach all day long and in and out of the water like seals."

He paused.

"And you?" prompted Professor Pug.

"I hate to go near the water!" cried the man, turning red. "It's so cold, you know, and so wet! I hate to be cold and wet at the same time. I'm the only one who isn't having any fun."

"Well, well," exclaimed the professor mildly, "that's too bad," and his eyes began to twinkle and he went on to talk about the sea and swimming in such glowing colors that the man suddenly seized his hat, crying,

"Thank you, professor! I'll go right off and have a dip the moment I get home."

"Isn't it pretty late now?" suggested Professor Pug. "I should wait until morning."

The sun had scarcely risen next day when the man said to his wife

"I'm going down for a swim before breakfast. Want to come?"

But she was sleepy and said she'd come later—after breakfast—and so did his two big daughters and his two little sons. So he went off alone whistling, with a bath towel over his arm.

Breakfast came and he had not returned. First one little son went to call him and then the other, and then the two big daughters went down to the beach. They came running back to their mother.

"Daddy's footsteps go right to the edge of the water," they cried, "and his sneakers and towel are there, but there's no sign of him! And we called and we called, but he didn't answer."

Postcard in the Mail

After that the family was very sad, and they did everything they could, but no one could find any trace of the father who had gone off whistling that morning for his first swim of the season. He had disappeared like a wisp of smoke and left no trace behind him.

Days went by, and weeks went by, and then one morning the postman brought a picture postcard of the tower of London. The handwriting was strangely familiar.

"Hello, everyone!" the message read, "just got here this morning, after swimming the Atlantic. It was great. See you soon.

Love,

Daddy."

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh dear," sighed Professor Pug. "I'm busy."—A drawing by Maurice Day.

The Roly-Poly Baby

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Author of "The Dip Bucket," "The Mystery of the Bronze Frog," etc.

Close beside the country road, at the top of the hill where the bus stopped, was a wooden shelter.

It was a very nice shelter with seats around the walls and a fire just inside the entrance, to keep the people who were waiting for the bus warm in winter.

The people were very glad of the fire, because the wind blew down the road and across the fields, and round the corners. They sat close together inside the shelter and fixed their eyes on the flames, and gave the coals a kick now and then to make the light glow more brightly.

One day, when the weather was specially cold, and the last bus was slow in coming, and few people were traveling about because it was better to stay at home, there happened to be only one passenger in the shelter, a stout lady with a round face beneath a round hat. The fire was burning well because there was frost in the air, and the light danced over the walls, and the flames made little comfortable sounds like kittens that have just learnt to purr. Outside it was already dark, for the wintry sun had set and the moon was hidden by trees, but inside everything was warm and cosy.

The stout lady sat on one of the wooden seats with her back to the wall. On her lap was a baby wrapped round and round in a thick shawl. The shawl was fastened securely down one side with safety pins to keep it in place. No one would have guessed there was a baby inside. The shawl looked exactly like a neat rolled-up traveling rug, but every now and then the stout lady peeped into the open end to see that the baby was comfortable. She rocked herself slowly now and then, and watched the blue flames of the fire shooting up the chimney. And then her head began to sink forward a little, and then a little more—the bus was so long in coming—and her eyes closed, and she feel asleep.

An Adventurous Bundle

It was quiet in the shelter; it was quiet on the road. The stout lady slept so heavily that she never felt the bundle on her lap slip forward, but that was what it did. It slipped over her knees to the floor and rolled through the entrance of the shelter just as if it were starting on an adventure as, in fact, it was.

And the stout lady went on nodding to herself with her hands falling apart and never knew that her precious little bundle had gone.

Now it happened that a sheep dog who was making his way home to a farm in the valley came trotting past the shelter just as the bundle came rolling out. He was a young sheep dog, and thought it very funny to see something rolling all by itself.

He thought it would be funnier still if it rolled more quickly, so he gave it a push with his nose, and then he gave it another push, and there was the bundle racing down the hill and so thick was the shawl that the baby inside knew nothing about it, but slept peacefully on, dreaming of nothing in particular, and quite happy inside his warm wrappings.

At the foot of the hill the bundle came to a stop because it couldn't roll any further, and the sheep dog, thinking that the fun was over, gave it a final sniff and went on his way, leaving it resting in a patch of moonlight that fell across the grassy border of the road.

From somewhere in the distance came a hurried click clack, click, the sound of someone's little hobnailed boots. It came nearer and nearer until the shadow of Johnny Jones, the Carrier's small son, bobbed into view. Johnny was not very old and not very brave, and he was feeling rather lonely on that country road with nothing but the moon to keep him company. He had been to the farm with a message and was making his way up the hill, thinking how nice it would be to be home again, when his eye fell on the bundle.

Up the Hill Again

He stopped and peered at it curiously, because things look a bit odd in moonlight, and it wasn't usual for people to drop traveling rugs about the countryside. He gave it a little push with his foot to make sure that it was a rug, and then he picked it up. It was very strange altogether, but everything was strange that frosty, moonlit night; even the bare trees were unlike themselves and seemed to be pointing their fingers at him, and the strong shadows on the road made it look all rough and knobbly, much more knobbly than it really was.

And then, because it had been asleep so long, the baby inside the bundle began to wake up. It wriggled a bit and gave a jerk, and then it wriggled again. Johnny Jones stopped suddenly. Something was happening to the traveling rug, something rather frightening. For a moment he thought he would drop it and race for home. But it had stopped moving now. Perhaps he had imagined it all.

Rugs don't wriggle. Of course they don't. It was a good rug, too. He was almost at the top of the hill and once there he could run all the rest of the way. In front, and quite close, was the shelter, with the welcome firelight streaming through the entrance on to the road. He gave a little laugh, and as he did so the rug gave a little cry. There was no doubt about it. It wasn't imagination this time.

Johnny's heart thumped, and hardly knowing what he did he shot into the shelter and dropped the bundle on the first thing he came to, which happened to be the lap of the stout lady. Then, turning, he flew through the darkness as fast as his small legs would carry him.

The stout lady opened her eyes at the sound of the whimpering.

"There, there," she said, in a soothing voice, lifting the bundle up in her arms and rocking it gently. "There, there." And hearing sounds of something drawing up outside, she left the shelter and mounted the steps of the bus.

It was only then that she noticed the dust on the shawl and wondered a bit where it had come from. But the baby couldn't tell her, and Johnny Jones was safely home.

It Is Kind

"Please" is a word
That shouldn't burn the mouth.
It's gentle as a breeze
Come from the south,
As melting as pale honey
In the comb,
The little key
Which makes a house a home.

Don't be afraid to say it:
It is kind.
It has no edges
That should scratch the mind.
The child whose speech
Is barren of that word,
Should sit in silence
And be seldom heard.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

SCHOOL—CAMP

SEA PINES

ON CAPE COD

Faith Bickford, Director

Box 3

East Brewster, Mass.

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Puzzle Corner

Sharpen your pencils and start work on these puzzles. If you want to be really smart, time yourself and see how long it takes you to find the answer to each.

Riddle Rhyme

What is it that is very slow,
With shell on top and shell below,
And when it wants to roam about,
Its neck and head it pushes out;
But if it wants to rest instead,
Inside its shell it pulls its head.
One lives on land, one in the sea.
What can the name of each one be?

Riddle-me-ree

Riddle-me-ree, what can I be?
In summer time you're sure to see
All colors, shapes and kinds of me
On growing plant and bush and tree.
You'll see me too, if you will look
Inside the covers of a book.
In certain tables you may see
One, two, or even three of me.
In books! In tables! On a tree!
Riddle-me-ree, what can I be?

(Watch for the answers next Monday)

Answers to Last Puzzle Corner

Things to wear: 1, scarf; 2, gloves; 3, frock; 4, hat; 5, tie; 6, sandals.

Laying the table: 1, glasses; 2, cup; 3, dish; 4, bread; 5, plate; 6, pot; 7, bowl; 8, fork.

Answer to charade: lukewarm.

Answer to flower charade: mar-i-gold.

Answers to States anagram: 1, Florida; 2, Delaware; 3, Nebraska; 4, Oklahoma; 5, Minnesota; 6, Colorado; 7, Virginia; 8, Montana; 9, Nevada; 10, Arkansas.

Inventors' Pair-o-gram:

1. Wright—airplane
2. Field—cable
3. Morse—telegraph
4. Fulton—steamboat
5. Stevenson—locomotive
6. Howe—sewing machine
7. Marconi—wireless
8. Edison—electric light
9. Diesel—engine
10. Jefferson—swivel chair.

Frost Fairies

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

In the cold stillness of a winter night, when everyone has gone to bed and all the lights are out, the frost fairies come and decorate our windows. They work busily all through the night, and in the morning we can see the curious designs they have left, all white and glistening on the windowpanes.

There are sparkling towers and crystal castles, gardens of pretty flowers and slender lacy ferns, white meadows, hills and valleys, and flocks of birds and butterflies. We can almost imagine we see the frost fairies themselves, dancing their merry dances around the castle walls.

Floating Water Drops

But of course no one has ever seen a fairy; and wise men, who know about such things, say that the frost fairies are nothing more than very tiny drops of water floating in the air. Vapor drops, they call them; and the true stories they tell about them are much more wonderful than any fairy tale.

These vapor droplets are smaller than the smallest speck of dust, and are so light that they can float about in the air as easily as the fluffiest bit of down. Most of them come from the sea, though they may come from a river, lake or pond, or even from a tiny puddle of water.

But they will not stay at home. The first chance they get, they fly up into the air (or evaporate, as the wise men say,) and away they go on a thousand strange adventures.

Sometimes, high in the sky, great companies of vapor droplets gather together to form clouds. We can see them sailing overhead, like ships. And now and then these cloud ships become overcrowded, and then little groups of vapor droplets, clinging tightly to each other, jump overboard and come dropping down to the earth as rain or snow or sleet.

Often we can see them rising in a white fog above some stream or pool, and it is these little vapor drops that, on a summer night, gather as dew on the grass and leaves and flowers; and that, in autumn, cover the ground with hoar frost.

Busy as Elves

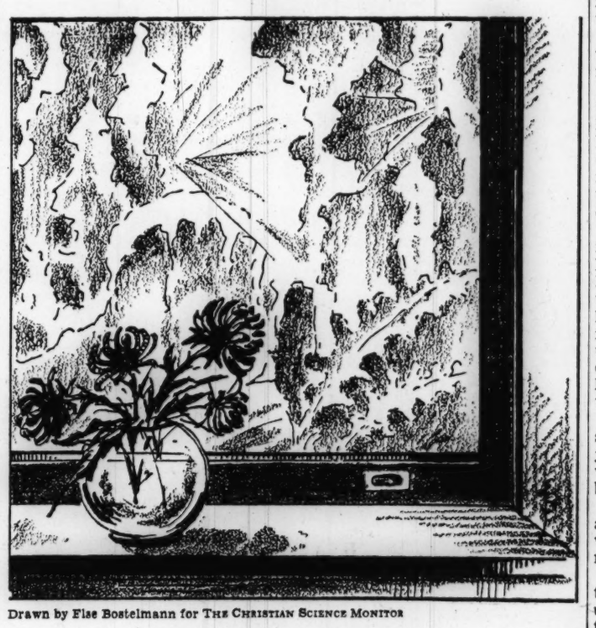
They do so many wonderful and useful things that we almost wish they really were tiny water elves of some sort.

And so, on a cold winter morning when we see the little white world of frost that is pictured on our windowpanes, we like to imagine that the frost fairies have been at work through the night with sharp little pencils of ice, etching their castles and meadows and hills upon the glass.

But as soon as our windows are closed and our houses grow warm, the fairy castles begin to melt away. And before long the towers and spires topple, the hills run down into the valleys, the meadows disappear, and the little world of frost is gone.

We can see the real world now, out there through the window. And if snow is falling, we know that up in the cold winter sky the cloud ships are overcrowded and the frozen vapor droplets are coming down to earth again.

(Watch for a story about a beaver Monday after next.)



Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

"Frost Fairies" work in the cold

Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is, we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age, and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to

Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.

Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

Brownie Shows Sense

"Come along, Brownie; come along, Piebald," called the farmer as he opened the paddock gate.

One of the colts trotted to him obediently, but the other picked up his hoofs and galloped across the field.

"Oh, no," said Brownie, "you can come for me instead."

As the farmer was too busy for that, he was left alone, and felt very clever.

"I suppose you never thought of running away, did you?" he asked Piebald, later.

"Yes," answered the other, and fell to cropping his supper grass.

"Then why don't you?"

"Well, my dear mother always used to say, 'Gallop in haste, and repent at leisure,'" whinnied Piebald. "That's one reason; and the other is that we shall both have to grow up and be useful horses some time, I suppose."

"I don't mean to—stupid!" neighed Brownie, and, snatching a hasty bite of grass, he went charging off again.

Colts' Greeting

Some weeks later, the farmer's nine-year-old son, Robin, came home from boarding school, and the two colts rushed forward to welcome him.

"Be careful," warned the farmer as Brownie pushed his nose through the gate. "He's frisky!"

Brownie quickly found that instead of being allowed to enjoy himself with Robin he was always left out. Robin and Piebald did everything together, while he was left to gallop as much as he liked—but all by himself.

"Cheer up," said Piebald one morning. "You look like an unhappy cab horse."

"I am unhappy," answered Brownie, "and it seems that what your mother said about galloping in haste was right. What shall I do?"

"Stop galloping," recommended Piebald.

"I suppose I must," Brownie answered, and decided, then and there, to try awfully hard to be good. In the middle of a wild rush around the field he would stop suddenly and trot back with all the chase gone out of his hooves. The farmer noticed this, but didn't say anything. Then, one day, Brownie was left in the field alone because Piebald had been taken off to do some farm work. It wasn't long, however, before Robin appeared.

"Dad thinks you're rather wild," Robin told him, "but I'm sure you'd take me for a ride without throwing me, wouldn't you, Brownie, old chap?"

A Fine Ride

Robin, however, caught hold of his mane and swung himself on to his back, and away they went, across the field and down the lane.

"I mustn't gallop," said Brownie to himself, "for this is one of the times when I might be sorry at leisure," and he was very, very careful.

It was a glorious ride, and as they went Robin talked to the young horse and patted him, but when they turned homeward the boy chose to play with the branches of the trees, catching them as they passed.

A minute afterwards, Robin reached across too far for a branch and lost his balance. He slipped from Brownie's back, clutching his mane, and bringing him down on top of him.

"I'm very, very sorry," neighed the colt, although it wasn't his fault.

For a second or two he struggled to get up, and then both he and Robin realized that he mustn't, for his hoofs might easily have kicked the boy. So he kept as still as a mouse instead, trying not to press too heavily on Robin, who began to call for help.

Fortunately it wasn't long before the farmer came past, driving Piebald in the cart, and, of course, he and his men set about rescuing the boy at once. It took almost an hour before they could lift Brownie sufficiently to get Robin from underneath, and all the time the colt never moved, except to raise his head now and then to see how they were getting on.

In the end Robin was got out safe and sound, and then Brownie jumped up of his own accord. He would have trotted away, only the boy caught him.

"It wasn't Brownie's fault at all," he told his father, "and I want you to let me have him for my very own horse, if you will."

"Right!" said his father. "A colt that has sense enough to lie still under such circumstances can be trusted to look after a harum-scarum like you!"

Abaca Produced in Panama To Offset Loss of Manila Fiber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA CITY, Panama—Panama's plantations have been recruited for the war effort and Manila fiber urgently needed to meet the shortage caused by the Japanese invasion of the Far East is being produced in commercial quantities for the first time in the Western Hemisphere, where abaca plants are thriving on fertile black soil that formerly grew bananas.

The current month's shipment of abaca is set at 145,670 kilograms, or about 320,472 pounds. The speed of progress being made can be judged from the fact that in May, 1942, when the first commercial shipment left Panama, it weighed only 28,000 kilograms. Technicians at work in Panama are confident that this year's production will reach 5,000,000 kilograms and that in 1944 the plantations in Bocas del Toro will produce 10,000,000 kilograms of dried fiber, or about 11,000 tons.

That is only a beginning on what is needed, for before the war, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan used between 150,000 and 200,000 tons of dried abaca fiber annually.

The abaca fiber now being shipped from Panama was produced from plants set out two years ago on a few experimental acres near Almirante Bay in the Province of Bocas del Toro (bull's mouth), on the Atlantic side. Credit for the fact that plants were in existence in the Western Hemisphere must be given to the United States Department of Agriculture and the United Fruit Company. Experimental plantings were first made in Bocas del Toro in 1924, and progress has been more rapid in Panama than in either Trinidad or Brazil, where experimental work has also been carried on.

Hope for quick relief from the hemp shortage is due principally to the fact that abaca plants mature 18 months after the seeds are planted. In addition to the export of the dried fiber, Panama is contributing to the war effort by shipping large quantities of seeds to other Central American countries where the climate and soil conditions are believed to be suitable.

Closely resembling the banana tree, abaca is quite a bit larger and when full grown its leaf stalks are from 9 to 18 feet high. Although it is often called a "tree," it is in reality made up of a number of hollow stalks from 15 to 30 centimeters in diameter, each one of which terminates in a single broad, bright green leaf from 3 to 6 feet in length. To obtain the fiber, the leaf steam is cut just above the ground and the leaf is sliced from the stalk, which is then pulled through a primitive crusher and saw-toothed-knife apparatus, which separates the long fibers from the sap and the plant pulp. The dried fiber represents only about 2 to 3 per cent of the total weight of the stalk when green.

Abaca is an essential raw product since it is stronger than any other fiber yet known. For this reason it is used for the fabrication of marine cordage which must be strong, water resistant and durable.

With the rapid progress which is being made in Panama, it is anticipated that never again will the Western Hemisphere be dependent upon the Far Eastern plantations for its supply of this essential raw material.

Italian Marshal Resigns

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Rome Radio said Jan. 31 that Marshal Ugo Cavallero had resigned his posts as Undersecretary of War and Chief of the Italian General Staff "at his own request" and would be succeeded by Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, head of the Italian Army Staff.

The shakeup follows loss of the last of Premier Mussolini's African empire in the Egyptian-Libyan campaign of the British Eighth Army.

General Ambrosio was in command of the Italian Second Army at Verona at the start of the war.

Since the Allied invasion of North Africa he was quoted in a Geneva dispatch as having lamented the fact that Italian troops were fighting on the Russian front, saying that "in the present very intricate situation, fraught with surprises, Italy more than ever needs her own army to defend Italian frontiers from any enemy."

General Cavallero, a veteran of three Italian wars, replaced Marshal Pietro Badoglio as chief of the Italian General Staff in December, 1940, when things were going badly in the campaign against Greece.

He had previously held the post of Undersecretary of War in the Fascist regime. In 1936 he was appointed military commander in Cirenaica and in 1937 was placed in command of Italian troops in Ethiopia.

During World War I, General Cavallero was chief of operations in the Italian High Command. He was credited with playing an important part in reorganizing the Italian defenses on the Piave after the Caporetto disaster and with directing the campaign which led to the final Italian victory of Vittorio Veneto.

Somervell Puts Russia First

TEHERAN, Iran, Feb. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the U. S. Army Service of Supply, declared here that the "top item is to get maximum supplies through to Russia," and said the Persian Gulf route was "the most favorable approach" although it is "so far from home and port facilities are a considerable problem."

General Somervell stopped here on an airplane inspection of the Persian Gulf Service Command.

Supply forces here are "being built up," he said in an interview. "Another contingent has just arrived and we hope to lick the local situation.

"I want to emphasize that it is almost the cardinal point to keep maximum supplies going to Russia. The Russians seem very much pleased, but they would like to get more than they have been getting. They seem satisfied with the means of increasing capacity (of the Persian Gulf Service Command) as we have explained the situation to them."

General Somervell discussed the recent Casablanca conference with Russian supply representatives at Iran at the home of Maj. Gen. D. H. Connoly, commanding the Service Command.

"On this trip I have had an opportunity to look over the installations in the Middle East," General Somervell said. "Everyone seems inspired to do an American job of it—right up to the hilt they seem to be very successful. Our relations with our partners seem to be excellent."

General Somervell's party included Brig. Gen. R. W. Crawford, Chief of the Service of Supply in the Middle East, Brig. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer of the War Plans Division, General Staff Corps in Washington, and Maj. Frederick Wildman, Air Corps supply expert.

Roosevelt Thanks Many Givers As OPA Ruling Aids Benefit Balls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a message of thanks for the nationwide series of birthday parties in his honor to raise funds for the war against infantile paralysis, said that "We are waging two wars, both in the service of humanity and both of them headed for victory."

His brief message was read by Mrs. Roosevelt on a nationwide radio program.

This is the tenth time the President's birthday has been the occasion for a series of birthday balls, march-of-dimes campaigns and similar drives to raise funds.

The Capital celebrations brought a parade of big names in the entertainment world to attend parties and balls.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who had said she would walk wherever possible to the birthday balls, was forced by bad weather to use an automobile in order to appear at the functions held at eight different hotels.

A modification by OPA of its ban on pleasure driving apparently helped. The OPA originally held that driving to a ball was "pleasure driving," and against rules in the East. Subsequently, however, this was modified to allow persons appearing on programs in connection with the balls to ride in private passenger cars. OPA specifically mentioned actors and musicians and "other persons whose appearance on the ball program is scheduled."

In New York, the largest of several parties was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, which drew more than 5,000 celebrants to the main ballroom and adjoining suites.

Princeton Honors Winant and Grew

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 1 (AP)—Two outstanding United States diplomats, John Gilbert Winant, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and Joseph Clarke Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, were awarded honorary Doctorate of Laws degrees Jan. 30 at the first mid-winter Commencement in Princeton University's 196-year history.

It marked the second time that Mr. Winant, who was graduated from Princeton in 1913, was honored by his alma mater. In 1925, he was given the degree of A.M., honoris causa, in recognition of his services with the United States Air Force in France during World War I.

Both men were presented for the degrees by Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, university trustee and a former Ambassador to Japan.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, Princeton President, also conferred degrees on 311 members of the class of 1943, who finished their courses earlier than usual under the University's wartime accelerated education program.

Ski Troops to Wear 'Unfreezable' Fur

OTTAWA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Canadian ski troops will have parkas trimmed with white wolverine fur because wolverine is the only kind that does not become frosted, the Munitions Department said.

The white is to allow it to blend with the snow. More than 20,000 parkas have been ordered.

The Munitions Department also disclosed that it ordered more than 100,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 3,500,000 gallons of lubricating oils for Canadian armed forces during 1942.

Bruins Win Two Games To Widen N. H. L. Lead

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just when it appeared as though the roof was going to fall on their heads, the Boston Bruins strengthened the rafters with two consecutive victories on the week end and got back some of the advantage they had lost during the previous week.

It was almost as though the Bruins were teasing the rest of the league, allowing Detroit to come within touching distance and then spurting to leave the Red Wings again floundering in the rear.

A little less than two weeks ago the B's held what seemed like a commanding lead of seven points. That lead dwindled until prior to last week end it was merely one point, and the experts pointed out that a Bruins' loss in Toronto Saturday coupled with a Detroit victory in Montreal would push the Bostonians down to second place, a spot from which they would find it hard to emerge.

Fine Disregard

With a fine disregard for the experting, however, the Bruins took Toronto's measure 5-3 Saturday night and then drubbed New York 7-2 in Madison Square Garden Sunday eve. Meanwhile Detroit was tying 3-3 in Montreal and losing 3-4 in Detroit, to enable the B's to move out in front again by a comfortable margin of four points. In the only other game of the week end Toronto tied Black Hawks 3-3 in Chicago.

The Rossmen were due back in Boston this evening, with their next appearance scheduled for the Garden here tomorrow night against the fourth-place Hawks, who are but a step ahead of Canadiens in the battle for the final Stanley Cup play-off berth

38th Game

For the Bruins this game will be the 38th of the season, which will leave just 12 more before the curtain is rung down on the regular schedule March 18. Of these 12, eight will be played at home and four on the road. Bruins' appearance in New York last night was their last for the year.

The past week's performances were noteworthy from many angles, chiefly in regard to the individual scoring race. Although official figures will not be released until tomorrow, unofficial tallies give the lead to Boston's Bill Cowley, with 14 goals and 37 assists for 51 points. Cowley thus becomes the first player to reach the 50-point total.

Four for Boll

Buzz Boll, Cowley's right wing, came through with four goals to wrest sharp-shooting honors from Toronto's Lorne Carr. The Buzzer now has 25 tallies to 24 for Carr. The latter, however, has earned 25 assist to stand second behind Cowley, who now needs only eight more assists to equal the record of 45 he hung up two seasons ago.

In scoring seven times against Rangers, the Bruins brought the number of goals that have been scored against Bill Beveridge to 17 in two games, which is about par for the course the way Rangers have been playing this season. The New Yorkers have allowed 175 goals this season and inasmuch as they still have 16 games to play, it is certain that they will hang up a new "goals against" record. The present one is 184 for 44 games.

Will Miss Apps

Toronto was hurt by the injury to Syl Apps, who broke his leg in the game Saturday night. If the Leafs can keep ahead of Chicago without their flashy center, they will be doing well. Coach Happy Day always maintained his lanky speedster was the best in the business.

Canadiens brought up another amateur in Smiley Meronek, who used to play for Canadiens before being given his amateur card back in 1941. They also used Alex Smart again, for the third time no less—and the understanding was that Montreal could use an amateur for one game in case of extreme emergency!

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	19	12	6	44	141	126
Detroit	15	9	10	40	113	83
Toronto	16	12	5	37	152	105
Chicago	12	10	10	34	108	107
Montreal	11	15	8	30	114	136
New York	7	22	5	19	104	175

Results Jan. 30

Boston 5, Toronto 3.
Detroit 3, Montreal 3.

Results Jan. 31

Boston 7, New York 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 3.
Montreal 4, Detroit 3.

Hub Notes

Olympics Split

The Boston Olympics had every right to feel proud of themselves today after a week end of hockey in which they split a two-game series with the strong Coast Guard team from Curtis Bay, Md. Saturday evening the 'Pics won out 8-5, while yesterday afternoon they were edged 3-2.

Saturday the local skaters were at full strength, but yesterday they were without the services of Ray Chaisson, who left for Navy training at Notre Dame; Hec Rousseau, who departed for the Army Air Forces; and dependable Ty Andersen, who was sidelined because of injury. The 'Pics yesterday took a 2-0 lead, which they lost when they tired in the last two minutes of the second period and allowed the Cutters to come up with three goals. Evidence of Chaisson's worth to the Olympics could be seen from his efforts Saturday night, when he scored once and assisted in four other tallies.

Entries already are pouring in for the 54th annual Boston A. A. track and field meet, scheduled for the Boston Garden the evening of Feb. 13. Over the week end Gil Dodds joined the Hunter Mile field. Private Henry Ewell of Camp Lee, Va., was the first Briggs dash entrant. While a student at Penn State, Ewell dominated the shorter races up and down the eastern seaboard. This B. A. A. show, by the way, is the Hub's lone indoor track date of the winter.

Briefs . . . Cancellation of the annual New England schoolboy hockey tournament, booked at the Garden in March, is announced by tourney directors. Although the fact was not made known at this time, the annual basketball tournament will probably be dropped also . . . Private Johnny Kelley, the local marathon ace, is located at Fort McClellan, Ala. . . . A six-man squad of Harvard varsity swimmers dominated the two-day New England A. A. A. U. junior championship meet at the Worcester Boys' Club. The Crimson piled up eight firsts in the 10-event program.

When Harvard takes a basketball trip to Hanover this Wednesday, it will be without Don Lutze, regular guard, and John Axon, a letterman who has substituted in all of the previous games . . . On the Garden ice this Thursday, Boston University will meet Boston College, and Northeastern will play Harvard . . . Pleasant Park Yacht Club holds its regular monthly meeting tomorrow night at 8:30. . . . The Middlesex Bowl tournament, individual squash racquets event, began today at the Harvard Club. H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of the Union Boat Club is defending the title which he has held for two years.

Saturday Briefs . . . Newton High won the Northeastern interscholastic track meet with 17½ points. Individual honors went to Gordon Thomas of Newton, Tom Smith of Weymouth, and Ralph King of Rindge Tech . . . The Dartmouth Indians earned their twenty-seventh straight hockey victory in a 5-to-4 game with Yale . . . Princeton gave Dartmouth its first Eastern League basketball defeat in a 44-to-39 thriller . . . Tufts won a 52-to-46 cage game over B. U. . . . Tufts also won a track meet with the University of New Hampshire, 48 to 42.

Long Leaper —By Pap'

Arthur DEVLIN
— THE BEST SKI JUMPER DEVELOPED IN THIS COUNTRY IS ONLY 20 YEARS OLD !
I'LL CUT MY MOTOR
NO OTHER AMERICAN HAS MATCHED THE 288-FOOT JUMP HE MADE AT IRON MOUNTAIN LAST WINTER
JUST KEEP TRYING
HE HOLDS A COUPLE OF DECISIONS OVER THE GREAT TORGER TOKLE
PAP
AP Features

If and when things get straightened out, and they get around to holding the Winter Olympic meeting again, it isn't likely that your Uncle Sam will be willing to concede the ski jumping championship to some foreign entry. Not so long, at least, as Arthur Devlin is on hand to represent the Stars and Stripes.

The 20-year-old Lake Placid jumper has come along like a house afire until right now he is ready to challenge any ski jumper in the world and compete on even terms. Last winter Devlin established his class when he shadowed the great Torger Tokle most of the year, and then scored over the Norwegian in a couple of meets late in the season.

Devlin's best mark, a leap of 288 feet, is the record for an American, and just one foot short of the national mark held by Tokle. The youngster is a real stylist and, in a sport where form counts as much as distance, he is rated on a par with the best.

Miniature Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Baseball, they tell us, is America's national game. Anybody old enough to read is supposed to know all about it. But don't tell that story to the boys who have to compile batting and fielding averages for the class "D" circuits. One of them was moaning in our ear the other day about the ignorance of official scorers in the very minor leagues. "One guy complained all season about our weekly batting records," he said. "Then at the end of the season he sent in his sheets without any fielding figures. They'll list only three total bases and no run batted in for a guy who hit a homer. We got one score that had Jones pitching a complete game, then three weeks later the scorer sent us a note, 'Change Jones to Smith; Jones was traded before the game.'" This year's prize, our informant claimed, came from the North Carolina State League. The box was faultless down to the last two lines, which read: "Weather—Green and Jones; Umpires—Fair and warm."

When Clark Shaughnessy and a couple of other Maryland coaches visited Cumberland, Md., for a high school banquet recently, they encountered slippery roads in the mountains and needed 11 hours for the return trip. "Shaughnessy is in a class by himself when it comes to expounding the 'T' formation," commented Gene Gunning of the Cumberland Times, "but he proved to be a mere novice at negotiating 'U' turns." The American Hockey League is working up a red-hot rivalry. When Providence drilled on the Buffalo rink recently, the city billed Eddie Shore's Buffalo club $15 for use of the rink and Businessman Eddie passed the bill along. So Lou Pieri of the Reds promptly drew up a bill for $35 covering Bison workouts on the Providence rink. New York baseball fans could hardly believe their eyes when they read the Yanks had traded Priddy and Candini to Washington for Zuber and cash. They thought Clark Griffith always was the guy who came up with the "and cash."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Ken Bartholomew of Minneapolis and Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg, Mass., retained national speed skating titles.

Three Years Ago

Chicago White Sox of the American League signed Mule Haas, former star outfielder, as coach.

Five Years Ago

John Tarleton College of Stephenville, Texas, lost its first basketball game in four years, 27-26 to San Angelo Junior College. The Plowboys had won 86 in a row.

Kenneth Jones, Peoria (Ill.) Journal-Transcript: "Wonder if the same players who objected to several weeks' training in the torrid South will now object to March snowballs in the North." . . . Birdie Tebbetts, the shrill-voiced Tiger catcher, is putting in some special study on voice control in officers' candidate school in Miami to develop the deep and resonant tones required for issuing commands. But he says when the war is over he'll go back to his famous squawk. When the Southwest Conference approved freshman participation in varsity athletics, Navy Lieut. Herman Clark of the Georgia preflight School decided he had jumped the gun. He enrolled at Texas Christian the year the Horned Frogs joined the conference and a special ruling permitted Clark and other Pollywogs to compete that season. When the Camp Crowder (Mo.) basketball team beat Kansas after the Jayhawks had won 12 straight games, Phog Allen of K. U. made only this explanation: "We met them for their amusement and played them to our amazement."

Briefs From Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The national figure skating championships will be held at Madison Square Garden March 8 under the auspices of the Skating Club of New York and for the benefit of the American Flying Service Foundations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, commonly known as the IC4A, today mailed entry blanks for its 22d annual indoor track and field championships to be held in Madison Square Garden March 6. Wartime regulations adopted by the IC4A will permit competition by freshmen in all 13 events, so the games committee has voted to eliminate the freshman medley relay.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Alan Ford, the freshman from the Panama Canal Zone by way of Mercersburg Academy whom Yale calls the world's greatest freestyle swimmer, set a new world's record for the 100 yards Saturday, covering the distance in 50.7 seconds, as the Eli natators trounced Springfield College 59 to 16.

Young Ford broke a mark that had stood since 1927, when the great Johnny Weissmuller set a record of 51 seconds flat at Ann Arbor, Mich. Since then, this mark had been equalled by Howie Johnson of Yale, Bill Prew of the Detroit A. C., and Ford himself.

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Owners and representatives of the Western Association, one of the oldest Class C baseball leagues in the country, voted unanimously at a meeting to suspend operations during "the present national emergency."

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Gerald Nugent, President of the Philadelphia Phils, who is due to report on his attempts to rehabilitate the ball club at the Feb. 9 meeting of the National League in New York, said he does not believe the league can take over the Phils, a possibility that has been mentioned frequently.

"Certainly nobody can come in and take the club without buying it," Nugent declared. "People have money invested in the Phils. I don't see how the National League could do that."

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Johnny Beazley, St. Louis Cardinals' pitcher in training here for an Army commission, and Miss Carolyn Frey of Nashville, Tenn., were married Saturday night in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Pitcher Paul Derringer, recently acquired by the Chicago Cubs from the Cincinnati Reds, was expected to arrive in Chicago today from his winter home in Sarasota, Fla.

He will look over his new baseball surroundings and will talk with his "old pal," Jimmy Wilson, Cub manager, who was expected to arrive from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Leslie Mann, former major league outfielder credited with making baseball a part of the Olympic Games program, has enlisted for war work in the field with the United Service Organizations. His first assignment will be as director of a mobile club operating the southeastern seaboard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced today that they had obtained infielder Steve Mesner from the Cincinnati Reds on waivers.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Salary Scale Slides

A lot of strange things can happen to a business in a world war era. Consider, for example, big league baseball, one of the most thriving nation wide businesses peace time America has yet known.

No longer can major clubs get special trains, nor even special cars. Often they will be asked to make long jumps in mere coaches. Spring training in the sun drenched South is a fond but faint memory. The grade of equipment is also lowering.

But perhaps most important of all—through the tender eyes of the ball player—the salary scale has started a downward motion. Before this world conflict is over, the big league pay level will probably hit a new low for the so-called modern era.

Scale Basis

Ball players in the National and American Leagues may eventually be asked to take drastic reductions in basic salary, or perhaps sign contracts written on a salary scale basis, with the profits or losses of the parent outfit determining the actual seasonal figure. Not only that, the athlete is warned that he must accept these new financial circumstances without a squawk. The cross-country shouts of the holdout have been drowned out by the booming of guns at Guadalcanal and in North Africa.

This looks like the big chance the magnates have been waiting for—the chance to lower the salary scale from the rawest rookie to the 15-year veteran. In normal times the ball player has public sentiment behind him, and the solid argument that if the club makes money, why shouldn't he—as a major cog in the machinery—get his share of the profits? But at this crucial contract hour, the player is standing alone in the cold, unprotected by the warmth of public opinion.

Ruth's High

The magnates would like to think that the days of heavy pay envelopes are gone. And perhaps they are. Unless another Jake Ruppert comes along in the distant future, no player will ever match Babe Ruth's top $80,000 figure—a mark recognized as higher than that of the President of the United States. Nor is any modern apt to soon approach Lou Gehrig's high, which was considerably under Ruth's mountainous total.

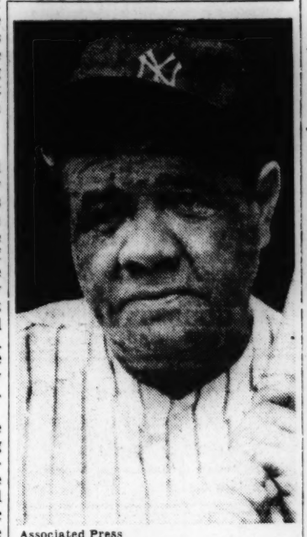
Described recently by Joe Cronin as the outstanding ball player of all time, Joe Di Maggio got up to either $42,500 or $44,000 in 1942—at least, so say the New York critics, who would like you to believe that no clubs in baseball pay better than the Giants, Yankees and Dodgers. Hank Greenberg was one of the few moderns to go over $35,000 and the Tiger slugger might have gone considerably higher if allowed to continue in the national pastime.

Briggs Generous

In W. O. Briggs, Sr., Greenberg had a most generous owner. The baseball writers remember Mr. Briggs as the only World Series magnate who ever presented them with a personal gift. He passed out beautiful billfolds, suitably engraved, to all working newspapermen in the fall of 1940.

Bob Feller, Cleveland's talented young pitcher, was climbing rapidly up the salary ladder. So was Ted Williams, the Red Sox slugger. Ted was a cinch to get up with Gehrig, Jimmie Foxx, Greenberg and a few select others as one of the highest paid batters of his time. In fact, Ted was climbing faster than any of his predecessors when taken into the Navy as a flying cadet.

Yes, the turn of the times has provided the club owners with that big opportunity; but when the big leagues have again settled to a peace time schedule, the ball player will probably once again come into his own as—on an average—the highest paid workman in the nation. And—to repeat—if the club makes it, why shouldn't he get a slice?


Associated Press
Babe Ruth

Dartmouth Five Is Stopped By Fast Princeton

Eastern Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	2	0	89	67	1.000
Columbia	1	0	49	40	1.000
Princeton	1	0	44	39	1.000
Cornell	2	1	144	110	.667
Dartmouth	1	1	87	73	.500
Harvard	0	2	71	96	.000
Yale	0	3	86	145	.000

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Whether Dartmouth's experiences at Princeton are an indication of things to come or just one of those things will be determined this week.

In fact, followers of the teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League will obtain a rather definite appraisal tonight when the Hanover Indians make the second stop on their road trip at Columbia's gymnasium.

Tigers Won

Dartmouth, with the accurate Myers-Olsen-Munroe combination up front, was all but handed its sixth straight loop title before the season opened. But the Big Green five visited Princeton Saturday night and was polished off, 44 to 39.

What made the triumph unexpected is that Dartmouth had whipped Princeton late last season on the Tiger floor and returned with four of the five starters of that club. However, Bud Palmer and sophomore Bill Van Breda poured in 31 points between them to push the erstwhile leaders to fifth place in the standings.

Only Game

The contest was the only all-league fray of the week, but the cagers return to hardwood this week with five games, Dartmouth participating in three.

After tonight's battle with Columbia's freshman-laden quintet, the Indians are at home to Harvard Wednesday night and to Yale Saturday. Pennsylvania is at Cornell and Columbia at Princeton in other league games Saturday.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30

East

Manhattan 47, Yale 32.
Pennsylvania 39, Army 28.
Syracuse 40, Temple 32.
Maryland 63, Navy 54.
Navy Plebes 35, Maryland Freshmen 31.
Princeton 44, Dartmouth 39.
Pittsburgh 60, Cornell 56.
West Virginia 32, Penn State 27.
Manhattan Beach Coast Guard 67, Scranton 45.
Coast Guard Academy 54, Connecticut 34.
Muhlenberg 49, Albright 36.
Dickinson 48, Drexel 46.
Millersville S. 46, Bloomsburg T. 32.
East Stroudsburg 60, Ithaca College 34.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 55, California (Pa) T 32.
Hofstra 55, City College (N. Y.) 49.
Lehigh 41, Brooklyn College 38.
St. Josephs 65, West Texas State 52.
Aberdeen Proving Grounds 52, Penn Military 47.
Maine 54, Bowdoin 26.
St. Francis 45, Siena 39 (Overtime).
St. Michaels 52, Norwich 50 (Three overtimes).
Union College (Albany) 28, Stevens Tech 27.
Drew 57, Rutgers Pharmacy 34.
Westinghouse Apprentices 74, West Liberty (W Va.) 70.
Lebanon Valley 44, Gettysburg 43.
Newark Engineering 46, Montclair State T. 44.
Western Kentucky State 65, St. Bonaventure 32.

South

Georgia Tech 53, Auburn 21.
Duke 60, North Carolina State 47.
North Carolina 32, Wake Forest 31.
Alabama 41, Kentucky 32.
Washington & Lee 53, Lynchburg Col. 37.
Naval Air (Norfolk) 65, North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight 35.
Eastern (Ky.) State T. 43, Union Col. 40.
Berea College 58, Transylvania 35.
Louisiana State 101, Camp Livington 38th Div. 50.
Mississippi 49, Vanderbilt 44.
Hampton Institute 45, Dover (Del.) St. 31.
Loyola 73, Key Field 63.
Camp Wheeler 47, Georgia 37.
Appalachian 59, Cantawba 31.
Western Carolina T. 46, High Point 32.
Arkansas-Blytheville Army Base, cancelled.

Midwest

Wisconsin 54, Minnesota 33.
Notre Dame 50, DePaul 47.
Indiana 53, Purdue 35.
Oklahoma 56, Nebraska 32.
Great Lakes 47, Kansas 41.
Olathe (Kas.) Naval Base 39, Missouri 37.
Cornel College 42, Monmouth College 40.
Augsburg 40, St. Olaf 36.
U. of Cincinnati 40, Wooster 39.
Rio Grande (Ohio) 60, West Va. Tech 27.
Otterbein 46, Denison 33.
Coe 51, Knox 38.
Muskingum 65, Bowling Green 59.
Miami 42, Dayton 30.
Kenyon 54, Bluffton 28.
Toledo 42, Baldwin-Wallace 26.
Camp Grant 36, Selfridge Field 33.
Alma College 42, Western Mich. Col. 36.
Central Michigan 38, Tri-State (Ind.) 36.
Detroit Tech 70, Fort Wayne Army B. 32.
Defiance 93, Earlham 78.
Miami 42, Dayton 30.
Wittenberg 53, Findlay 43.
Ripon 42, Grinnell 27.
St. Louis U. 46, Fort Leonard Wood 18.
North Dakota State 50, Morningside 39.
Hamline 48, Carleton 32.
Detroit 43, Western Reserve 38.
St. Ambrose 47, Iowa Pre-Fl. Of. 31.
Gustavus-Adol. 44, St. Marys (Minn.) 36.
Creighton 84, Camp Crowder (Mo.) 32.
Wichita 32, Rockhurst 31.
Southwestern (Kan.) 50, Fort Hays St. 40.
Missouri Mines 53, Central Mo. T. 42.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Electrician: 1 auto. 1 electric motor. 1 armature and motor winder; opportunity, old company. CARTY ELECTRIC, 1608 14th St., N. W.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUPLE desire young woman monthly. Light housekeeping, attend year, old child. Chas. III refined Christian Scientist pref. Refs. Cassto. 40 Grant Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

EXPERIENCED operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED
Experienced Stenographer
Must be a Christian Scientist
Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

WORKING housekeeper for small family in suburbs; 2 adults and 1 child; convenient transportation; pleasant living and working conditions. Mrs. Wm. L. Mudge, Jr., Rosemont, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDITORIAL assistant available; copy writing, proofreading, research; free lance. Write Box G-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPIST, sales experience, college graduate; art, music training. Write Box W-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
20 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5393
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts., N. Y. C. 2nd Floor

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc.
J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34th ST.
OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK 4-4408

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

INVESTORS or home owners—For sale, property constituting business blocks, apts., houses; located Salmon Falls, N. H., convenient Portsmouth Navy Yard. E. J. York, owner, 6 Locust St., Dover, N. H. G. Leroy Gowen, Agent.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
in The Christian Science Monitor

FOR RENT

FOUR-ROOM cottage, pipeless furnace (coal), thorough insulation, open fireplace; enclosed porch; school bus by door; on lake, 2½ miles from Ridgefield; $35 per month. H. PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 895.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Single room, 2nd floor; also double rooms; home atmosphere; convenient location; parking. Longwood 8775.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Extra large double bedroom and living room combined; well furnished; priv family; bus on corner. OR 1336.

N. Y. C., 514 WEST 114th (Apt. 4)—Attractive double and single studio rooms next to bath CAt 8-1948.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive rm.; modern private home; excellent neighborhood; ½ block bus. 4449 S. Dakota Ave. N. E. HObart 5285.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS—NASHUA, N. H. 269 Main St., Mrs. Richard Cook, Hostess Free Parking Space

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.
Local and Long Distance Moving J. P. Longley
Main St., Lewiston, Me. Tel. 1889

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

AGENTS WANTED

EASY MONEY daily. Take orders sensational $1 All Occasion greeting card assortment. Friends buy quickly; Up to 100% profit. Birthday, Easter, Baby Congratulation assortments Samples on approval. Special Offer. Elmira Greeting Card Co., M-15, Elmira, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED FOR LOCAL MILK BOTTLING PLANT: 1 EXPERIENCED MECHANIC, 1 LICENSED ELECTRICIAN, 1 SECOND CLASS FIREMAN.
Box M-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brumley's SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

L. L. HAYES
Electrical Contractor
House Wiring and Fixtures
Jobbing and Repairing a Specialty
1618 Hamlin St. N. E. HObart 4968

AUTO LITE SERVICE
Distributors
GENERATORS AND STARTERS
REPAIRS AND SERVICE
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
1716 14th Street N. W. NOrth 9300

LILLIAS
Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling
2817 14 St. N. W. Columbia 3133
1860 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 0800—01 Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5050 Michigan 5818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

The Essie O'Donnell Co.
DISTINCTIVE READY-TO-WEAR MISSES' AND JUNIOR SIZES
"Open every night until 9 o'clock"
3407 Connecticut Ave. EMerson 8800

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

Maine

AUBURN

DAYS BEDDING COMPANY
Manufacturers of Mattresses
Custom mattress remaking
FURNITURE FOR THE HOME
164 Turner St., Auburn Tel. 467-W

KERR ELECTRICAL COMPANY, INC.
83 Main Street
Electrical Repairs and Installations
TELEPHONE 460

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rinzo Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Restaurants

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS
LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl.
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS

BRUSHLESS SHAVE
A cream—not a grease. Tube or jar.
LATHER SHAVE
in Tube or Jar.
Wilts whiskers in double quick time. Either plain or Menthol-Iced for extra coolness.
MENNEN

MAINE

LEWISTON

SAVE MONEY
Be sure to come to our Change-of-Ownership Sale. We have many special values left including:
1 lot of top coats at ½ price
1 lot of 50 suits—formerly $29.50-$45 now $19.50
CRONIN AND ROOT
Sell Better Clothes
127 Lisbon Street — Lewiston, Me.

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY REPAIRING
Reliability—in this branch of the jewelry business, is essential. Our men are experts—and your orders will receive prompt, careful attention.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

New! For Early Spring
Lynbrook Dresses
$5.95—$8.95
Colorful new cottons and rayons in a grand assortment of styles and sizes for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street — Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Royal Doulton Figurines
People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

Leather Accessories
Especially designed for service men
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471 Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday: 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street — Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. — Tel. 2228M

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

SEW FOR SPRING!
If you've never sewed a stitch, our easy-to-follow patterns will take care of this!
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. — TEL. 1719

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

See the
Warm Morning Coal Heater
It holds 100 pounds
Fix only once a day.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

SEARS FEBRUARY
FURNITURE and DRAPERY SALE
Now in Progress!
Outstanding Values in All Departments
On all orders of $10.00 or more you can use Sears Easy Payment Plan.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
19 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

LINCOLN'S
You'll always do better at
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. A. HOITT

FINE
Furniture
and
Rugs
Bus Service to our doorway and we deliver to yours.
CORNER VALLEY and WILSON STS.

MONARCH FOODS
296 Phones 4567
Daily Deliveries

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

You Can Depend on Leavitt's
for the best in quality, style and value plus a guarantee of satisfaction. Save on new season merchandise. Save on Winter markdowns.
LEAVITT'S

EXPERT RUG AND FURNITURE CLEANING
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 Lowell Street

♥ **VALENTINES** ♥
1c to $1.00
Remember the boys in the service
Remember the shut-in
Remember your other friends
♥ *The* **BOOK NOOK** ♥
9 Stark Street

Permanents and Their Proper Care
Given at
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
PHONE 354 — 21 DUBUQUE STREET

New Stetson Line
The Featured Hats on Sale at Miss Cahill's—where millinery is always distinguished.
MISS MARY CAHILL
30 HANOVER STREET

G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
At Your Service
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
101 HANOVER STREET

Bring in Your Repairing
All work finished as soon as possible, but all work guaranteed.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Tel. 3980

MOORE'S MARKET
• Quality Foods That Please
31 Main Street
Phone 2800

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

Shop at French's
New Spring Merchandise Arriving Daily for All Departments
•
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 — 135-137 Thames St.

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street — Tel. 2074

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 — 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspe 7610 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building

The Book Shop

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angel St. — Tel. PL. 1660-1661

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs — Wiring
RADIO
Sales — Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. — Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 — Brattleboro, Vt.

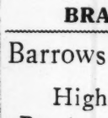
Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex. 3278
for Road Service

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street — Alex. 0060

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford — Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET



GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. — Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

Shop by Mail from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Write to Jean Janis, Personal Shopper

Buy wisely at BIBEE'S
GROCERIES, MEATS, FRUITS VEGETABLES

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry — Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

We Are Exclusive Agents in Lynchburg for
CAROLYN MODES
Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

TAILORED BLOUSES
$3.50
FIRST FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK — VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street — Norfolk, Va.

J. W. Bracken — Phone 27513
Shoes Repaired — WHILE YOU WAIT
We Call For and Deliver
B AND M
Shoe Repair Shop
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
117 W. CHARLOTTE STREET

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

TEL. 29764 — K. and S. T. FOSTER
RAGGED ROBIN RESTAURANT
Known Throughout Tidewater
FOR GOOD HOME-COOKED FOOD
at Moderate Prices. Party Catering
213 W. FREEMASON ST., NORFOLK, VA.

RICHMOND

BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
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Keep Up the Homes We Are Fighting For
REID AND CUTSHALL
The Department Store of Home Furnishings

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Your patronage is appreciated
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QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 — Roanoke, Va.

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GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
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GIFTS
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Wholesale Paper Merchants
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DIAL 6241

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101 West Campbell Avenue
Home of Printzess Coats and Suits
A store that appreciates your patronage.

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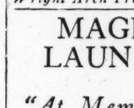
LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP


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Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
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WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

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Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
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Pastries of Quality
FULL LINE OF COOKIES AND PIES
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES ON ORDER
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Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

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Always at Your Service — *Since 1903*
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"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
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Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 — 231 Pleasant Street

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Good Things to Eat
Salads, Devil Crabs, Cold Cuts, Domestic and Imported Cheese
Nation's Leading Candies
Schrafft's Chocolates
NATHAN KRAUS
DELICATESSEN
Open Evenings and Sundays
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JOHN O. TUCKER
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Life and General
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ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

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THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

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LIMITED
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The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
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Insurance
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Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
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DECORATOR
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SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
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"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

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Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
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McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society **PRINTERS**
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FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
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Between Richmond and Temperance

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 — TORONTO — LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

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IT COSTS NO MORE
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
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Kitchener — St. Catharine's — Peterborough
Brantford — Chatham — Stratford — Sarnia
Guelph — Woodstock — Elmira — Lucknow
North Bay — Sudbury — Cayuga — Cargill

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury — Ki. 6590

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. — HArgrave 2167

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Telephones LA. 3371 LA. 3372
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INSURANCE
of Every Description
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Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 3177

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers *Printers*
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W — HA 9231

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	A	N	O	L	I	N
E	R	A	T	O	▨	O
Y	A	P	▨	F	O	R
D	▨	L	O	T	U	S
E	W	E	▨	U	S	E
N	I	S	U	S	▨	L
▨	G	▨	S	▨	F	▨
W	▨	T	A	L	U	S
I	V	Y	▨	O	R	E
L	I	L	A	C	▨	R
D	E	E	▨	U	L	E
E	▨	R	I	S	E	N
R	O	S	E	T	T	A

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN
& CO. Limited

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Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4601

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING
SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

DRESSMAKING
DRESSMAKING and REALLY SMART HATS
You can have your own materials made up if preferred in the smartest possible way; also renovations at MRS. PEMBERTON, 22 Crawford Street, London W. 1. Welbeck 4836.

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Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects: containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES TO LET
LONDON, EAST SHEEN, S. W. 14.—To let furnished, attractive detached house, comfortable, labour-saving; delightful garden. Box W-1716, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 6392 — Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. Heather Lodge 30, Lower Common South, Putney, London, S.W 15.

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Lancaster House
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Telephone Paddington 7106.

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61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 — Tel. Prospect 4741

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For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge

POST WANTED
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Also Ladies' Tailors
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
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Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
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Proprietress Miss Hess — Temple Bar 7208

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FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W 5 Tel. 2127. Rents Collected. Valuations

HOUSES AND FLATS TO BE LET OR SOLD
Spacious—excellent position
Central heating, etc.
Apply Windram, 28A, Putney Hill, London, S. W. 15.

WANTED TO BUY
HOME MOVIE AND TALKIE PROJECTORS still wanted—please release yours. Very high prices paid for 16mm. Sound, and 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Silent Projectors. Also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers still wanted. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily Saturday. 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
103-4 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

JAMES RUGG & SON, Ltd.
Builders : Decorators : Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
165, EARLS COURT ROAD, S. W. 5
Tel. Frobisher 1155 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

PHONES: F. WARREN & CO'S EUSTON 4245 &
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

When in WESTMINSTER
Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

FURS
All Models Made from Selected Skins
Remodeling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER
FLORENCE CRITTEN
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DESIGNED AND REMODELLED
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Sloane 2327

LONDON E.— Leytonstone
If it is to be had It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E.—Woodford
Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
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Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village
ANNIE GOSNEY
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Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

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The
BEST SHOES
are
still obtainable
from
"K" SHOE DEPOT
A. J. SKINNER
H. E. DALTON
132, Lewisham High Street
Tel. Lee Green 0709

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West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
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(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
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68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348
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HORNBY & CLARKE LTD.
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Telephone: Putney 1206
65, Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13
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Streatham 6883

LONDON W.—Chiswick
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LONDON W.— Ealing
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The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
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Eire

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Pims
of
GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

Switzers
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and ALL OCCASIONS. Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Established 1776
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
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BELFAST
E. RÖTTGER
16, Bedford Street
TELEPHONE BELFAST 26475
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair.
All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked

Get It at
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Avenue and North Street, Belfast
THE BELFAST DRAPERS AND HOUSE FURNISHERS

For BEAUTIFUL WORK
TRY
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Ave., Belfast Ph. 87448 and 87449
"The Laundry of Repute"

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
FOR
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery. General Ironmonger, etc.
The Furnishing House of
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
SMARTER CLOTHES
for Boys, Girls, Youths and Men and Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

Stormonth's Stores, Ltd.
43-45, ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock
Jacob's biscuits, Carsons Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products.
Price lists upon application.
Daily deliveries to all parts of the city and District.
PHONE 22241 — 2 LINES

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hitch-hikers Aided

Joplin (Mo.) Globe
Joplin, Mo.

Outside the thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero, the other morning, when a mother, carrying a small child, not yet three years old, entered a local store.

The mother's bare hands and the child's bare legs were blue with cold.

The little girl's only wrap was a sweater and the mother wore a light coat. Whimperings of the child, as her legs and hands tingled with returning circulation, attracted the attention of a salesgirl.

The mother explained that she had stopped in the store to let the child get warm, as they were hitch-hiking to a resort south of here, where she had been promised work.

Astounded at the thought of the woman and child making the trip on foot, so thinly clad, or the improbability of their finding a south-bound motorist since gasoline and tire rationing have cut down motor travel, the salesgirl consulted with two or three other employees of the store. They offered to buy the mother a bus ticket to their destination.

At first the mother demurred against accepting aid. Other employees, attracted by the conversation, heard more of the woman's story and asked her to accept aid for the child's sake.

The little girl was carried into the basement of the store, where other salesmen and women, interested in the family's plight, volunteered help. When the little girl returned upstairs she wore new, warm underclothing, a new dress, a corduroy suit and warm cap, matching gloves, and new shoes and stockings. A warm scarf and gloves were given the mother.

A little questioning revealed that the two had breakfasted on a bottle of soda pop given them by a motorist. They were taken to a near-by lunchroom for breakfast, and then to a bus station. After a ticket was purchased to their destination, a cash gift was given the mother.

But warmer than the little girl, throughout all this cold day, were the hearts of the store employees who had helped the travelers on their way.

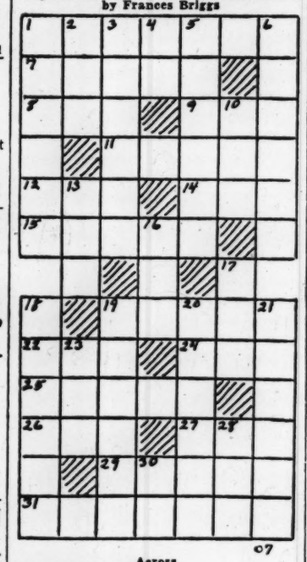
Brevities

Punch ©: A secret pocket for men's suits has been invented. Wives have little to laugh about these days, but this should help.

Detroit News: Life was good back in the home town, where a boy never heard of fuel oil, and covered himself at night with two blankets, a quilt and a few dogs.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is wool fat?
7—Who was Muse of erotic poetry?
8—To yelp.
9—In place of.
11—What fruit served as food of the Lotophagi?
12—What would you call mother of a Rambouillet?
14—To employ.
15—Who is friend to Euryalus in Virgil's "Aeneid"?
19—What is the ankle bone of man?
22—Virginia creeper is a species of what?
24—City of Roseburg is in what State of United States (abbr.)?
25—Flower of what shrub is State emblem of New Hampshire?
26—Waters of what river were held sacred by ancient Britons?
27—What is any tree yielding caucho?
29—What is past participle of "rise"?
31—What stone in British Museum was found in 1799 in Egypt?

Down
1—What place in Holland is celebrated as birthplace of Rembrandt?
2—Constellation.
3—What is Italy's leading seaport?
4—Old Testament (abbr.).
5—What actress whose first name is Cecilia, is popularly known as Cissie?
6—In fishing, what is a short line to fasten nets or hooks?
10—What is an adjective suffix denoting "full of"?
13—Peruke is what?
16—Old Glory is saluted by people of what country (abbr.)?
17—Hairy coating of a mammal is what?
18—Who is author of the comedy, "The Skin of Our Teeth"?
19—During whose administration was Webster-Ashburton Treaty signed?
20—What insect is known for its voracious appetite?
21—What is an evening love song?
23—To contend.
28—Allow.
30—What is a Pacific Island screw pine?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Bubble Characteristics Indicate the Quality Of Soap?

Anyone with an inquiring turn of mind and a willingness to experiment a bit can find out for himself the fact that blowing soap bubbles of any size and permanence is virtually impossible with plain water. Furthermore, different soaps and combinations of soap with other ingredients produce different results in the character and behavior of bubbles that may be blown.

One of the principal reasons that bubbles may be blown with soapy water and not with plain, is that the soap tends to reduce the surface tension of the water. Surface tension acts as though it were a thin invisible elastic membrane over the surface of the water and tends to make the surface as small as possible.

Since a sphere has the smallest surface for a given volume of any possible shape, raindrops, dewdrops, and the like are spheres, except when distorted by the pull of gravity or the action of some other force.

A soap bubble, however, has two surfaces—one inside and the other outside—and consequently has twice the surface tension of a solid sphere of water of the same size.

In plain water, this double tension tends to rupture the bubble before it reaches any size, but when the tension is reduced by soap, the molecules of water in the thin walls of the bubble cling together without rupturing until the bubble has attained considerable size.

If a bubble is left on the bowl of the bubble pipe, it will contract, the air it contains being forced back out of the stem. The rate at which it contracts depends, of course, on the amount of surface tension. This is the quality which is mainly responsible for the character of the suds obtainable with the particular soap from which the bubble solution was made.

So, to test soap quality, a soap bubble is blown on the end of a glass tube and is then allowed to gradually deflate itself by forcing the air or gas back out of the tube. The time required for the deflation serves as a factor in calculating the surface tension which indicates the quality of the soap tested.
—W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from John Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Winter—

Woodchuck tracks leave a telltale path for the photographer.

A Verse for Today . . .

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. The LORD *your God which goeth before you, he shall fight for you, according to all that he did for you in Egypt before your eyes.*—DEUT. 1:29, 30.

In Lighter Vein

"Do Not Disturb"

This story comes from a town which has just acquired barrage balloons. They fascinate the local children. The other day a party of them passed a site when the balloon was "down" and gathered outside the fence with whoops of joy.

The noise they made brought out an airman.

"Don't make that row, kids," he said. "I've only just got her off to sleep, and now if you wake her again I'll have no peace with her all night."

The children crept off on tiptoe. They knew all about babies.

And the balloon's guardian obviously knew the ropes.—Answers.

Making It Practical

Strolling along a railway platform, a man dropped a shilling through a crack in the planking. A friend came along a minute later and found him squatted down, industriously poking a pound note through the treacherous cranny.

"What are you doing?" inquired the friend.

"Trying to make it worth my while to tear up this board!"—Exchange.

First Plastic

Celluloid, the first plastic used in America, was developed in 1868 and trade-marked by the U. S. Patent Office in 1873.

John Bowman

—Trails

A passing rabbit scatters his prints on a light snow.

Before the war Germany was the greatest potato-raising country in the world, producing almost 2 billion bushels annually.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bolshaya Orlovka (bŭl-y'-shä'-yŭ ôr-lôf'-kŭ) — Town on the Don River, Soviet Russia.

Chir River (chēr)—River of Soviet Russia.

Delange, Lt. Col. Pierre (pyâr dē-länzh')—Appointed military Governor of Fezzan.

Kamensk (kŭ-myänsk') — Town of Soviet Russia.

Likhaya (lyĭ-kä'-yŭ) — Important railroad junction of Soviet Russia, Caucasus region.

Rokossovsky, Lt. Gen. Konstantin (kŭn-stŭn-tyēn' rŭ-kŭs-sôf'-skĭ) — Contemporary Russian general, active in the Caucasus region.

Vares, Dr. Johannes (yô-hän'-nēs vä'-rēs) — Head of the Estonian Soviet Republic.

Vatutin, Col. Gen. Nikolai (nyĭ-kŭ-lī' vŭ-tōō'-tyĭn) — Russian general of the armies of the south.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Madang (mä-däng') — Enemy stronghold in New Guinea.

Manych River (Mä-nĭch') —River in Russia near Rostov.

Meiktila (mēk'-tê-lä') — Japanese occupied town in Burma.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, hēre, êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menú; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

NEWS ITEM— MAGAZINES CUT SIZE TO SAVE PAPER.

GOT THE LATEST ISSUE OF —
JUST A MINUTE'LL I GET OUT MY JEWELER'S GLASS
NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZ
MAGAZINES CUT IN SIZE ALL STORIES WILL NOW BE SHORT STORIES
DUE TO CUT IN SIZE OUR EDITORIAL STAFF IS NOW MANNED BY MIDGETS
MAGNIFYING GLASSES GIVEN FREE WITH EACH 2 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION
HENRY, WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH THAT VACUUM ?
LOOKING FOR THAT NEW MAGAZINE
NOW READ ME THE STORY ABOUT GEN. MACARTHUR
?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There's a Bright Side to Everything*

By Le Pelley

I'D LIKE A JAR OF HEAVY CREAM AND A POUND OF SUGAR...
NO HEAVY CREAM TO BE SOLD, MY BOY, AND YOU HAVE NO TICKET FOR SUGAR...
If you don't see what you want - Don't ask for it
We had a list of the prices on Sanka - but are forget to Postum... HAVE YOU SEEN MARIE O'KANE?
SEEDS
NO BUTTER SO "DON'T ESK"
OH - WELL - A POUND AND A HALF OF ROUND STEAK...
AH-AH !! MEATLESS TUESDAY, YOU KNOW..
THEN I WANT SIX CANS OF....
TUT-TUT — ONLY ONE CAN TO A PERSON —
THERE'S ONE THING TO BE THANKFUL FOR — I DON'T HAVE SUCH A HEAVY PACKAGE TO CARRY HOME ANY MORE...

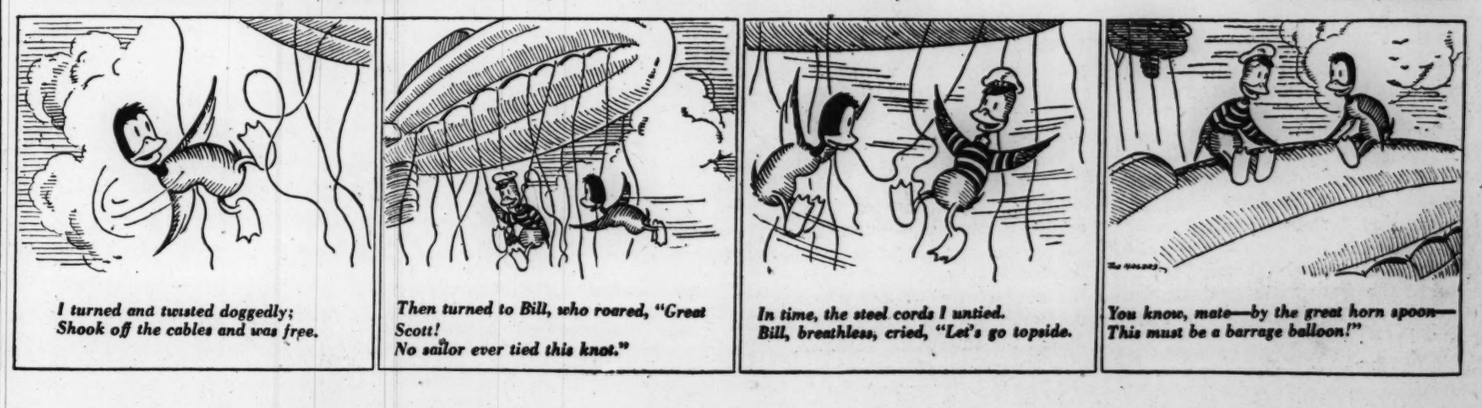
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Yes, Sir, We Can Help Him Out!*

By Rodgers

Ol' Peter and I decided to see if we could locate the stranger who seems to have so many bones-
It's not that we begrudge him his share-
But it looks as if the fellow has more bones than he knows what to do with-
And if that's the case-well- ol' Pete and I can give him at least two suggestions!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Doesn't Know These Ropes*

By The Hagers



I turned and twisted doggedly; Shook off the cables and was free.

Then turned to Bill, who roared, "Great Scott! No sailor ever tied this knot."

In time, the steel cords I untied. Bill, breathless, cried, "Let's go topside.

You know, mate—by the great horn spoon— This must be a barrage balloon!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hitler "Celebrates"

What hard times have fallen on Dr. Adolf's medicine show! He once said it was easiest to sell his sure cure for snake-bite in the murk of a dimly lit hall where his mesmeric oratory could play upon weary workers. But he wasn't thinking about the dimness of an air-raid shelter. Nor did he expect the RAF to furnish sound effects. But such was the stage-setting for his Berlin show on Saturday—supposed to celebrate ten years of Nazi rule.

British bombs postponed Göring's speech for an hour and punctuated Goebbels's reading of Hitler's own "spiel"—he being too busy in Russia or too distrustful of his people to appear in person. And to what straits is our "spieler" reduced! Where are the fireworks? Are they quenched in Russian snows? Where are the beautiful boasts about the master race and invincible army? Were they lost somewhere in the shambles of Stalingrad? It is sadly ludicrous to see the supersalesman of arrogance constrained to attempt to sell Hitlerism not as an agent of conquest but as a democratic social system which no democracy can equal.

This isn't good enough, Dr. Adolf! It is true that your "Versailles swindle" song is threadbare. And it may be necessary to have something beside the old "Bolshevik boogie woogie." But Beveridge plainly outbids you on the social security plane — particularly when German rations have had to be cut again. Then all this talk of having the people "participate in the material and cultural riches of the Nation"—what good is that now that the booty stolen from half of Europe is exhausted?

Indeed, where does all this reviewing of history get you; your people are thinking about today and tomorrow. Saying that nothing in history has matched the victories of the German people doesn't explain the loss of twelve generals and a field marshal in Russia—or a million German boys this year.

We of the democracies can see that the magic has gone out of your shows, Dr. Adolf. Really the only tune you have today is the "scare" theme—telling your people they will be destroyed if they do not fight harder. That may serve for a time since they see no alternative of a soft peace as they did when they tardily accepted Wilson's Fourteen Points. But you started this war ten years ago, and put your people under war tensions and war rations then. Telling them to fight harder after ten years won't help much.

We of the democracies see you have reached the frayed end of your propaganda rope—you who so scorned some of the same type of German lying in World War One. But we see too that you will make desperate efforts still to win the war. We note the appointment of your submarine chief to be head of the whole Navy and expect an intensified U-boat drive. We realize that you have still the power to fight tenaciously on the defensive. We know a collapse in Germany will not come until forced; we do not intend to wait for it.

Envoy Between Frenchmen?

Perhaps it was too much to expect that ten days at Casablanca could wipe out the memories of nearly as many years of sometimes deadly feuding among Frenchmen. In any event, it is now clear that the conference only began the task of untangling the snarl in North Africa.

The proposal to place General Catroux in the Government of General Giraud is one indication of progress made at Casablanca toward solution of French political problems. General Catroux, it is reported, may enter the North African picture as a representative of General de Gaulle, and the de Gaullists in London may offer similar hospitality to a Giraud man. Meanwhile there is talk of receiving in Washington a representative of the Fighting French group.

Appointment of General Catroux as a sort of ambassador between Frenchmen might have far-reaching effects. Catroux outranked de Gaulle in the French Army, and was much more widely known. Moreover, formerly Governor-General of Indo-China, he is experienced in politics and administration. He is one of the very few French generals of top rank who resisted the tragic current toward surrender in 1940.

General Catroux would seem to combine both the attributes of military authority respected by French army men, and the qualities that distinguish the Fighting French from the men of Vichy. His emergence to a position of greater influence should help to quiet some of the fears that the deals with erstwhile collaborationists in North Africa have aroused.

Be Fair to Taxi Drivers

Transportation Director Eastman makes clear what honest and conscientious motorists should have known without being reminded, namely, that the aims of the ban on pleasure driving are defeated if motorists simply employ taxicabs for trips to theaters, hockey games, or bridge parties. No gasoline—or rubber, either—is saved by such evasions.

The response of the organized taxicab business to the situation is pleasing. In Boston, the entire industry has pledged itself in newspaper advertisements to refuse fares to or from places of amusement or recreation, not to accept trips for sightseeing, and not to permit the use of cabs by drivers or operators for personal, social or recreational purposes.

In New York, Washington, and other points much visited by the traveling public, passengers must share the taxis between stations and hotels, like carpooling war workers. At least three or four to a cab is the rule. Next to sharing a seat in a day-coach, there is nothing like the informality of a taxi ride for promoting friendliness. The trip is usually too short for concluding a sale, swapping yarns, or exchanging recipes, but by combining three trips into one it can, and does, save gas.

The taxi-using public could help by not asking drivers to violate their pledge.

Hymn of the Nations

"Italy, my country," was a hopeful cry in 1862, when Verdi wrote the "Hymn of the Nations" for the London Exhibition. Today there can hardly be a sadder phrase than "Italia, patria mia," and most listeners to Arturo Toscanini's performance of the "Hymn" over the radio Sunday were well satisfied with the maestro's substitution: "Italy betrayed"—"Italia tradita."

It was a moving experience to hear this "Hymn of the Nations," in which Verdi had paid tribute to Italy, Britain and France, adapted to these times by Mr. Toscanini, who added to the score a stirring arrangement of "The Star Spangled Banner." The broadening of the scope of the "Hymn" seemed almost prophetic—at least symbolic of the broadening concept of the brotherhood of nations.

Though Verdi was kept too busy as a composer to become a notable political figure, there is no doubt as to where his sympathies lay, and that they were infused with a glowing patriotism of that progressive sort which identifies love of country with love of liberty. In Verdi's day freedom and nationhood meant the same thing to Italians. His career as a composer was made stormy by conflict with ecclesiastical and civil censors, for the librettos he chose were often full of political implications.

The program Mr. Toscanini designed as a setting for the "Hymn" was likewise full of political implications, made the more pointed by inclusion of the chorus of Hebrew slaves from "Nabucco." Possibly Mr. Toscanini's treatment of the "Hymn of the Nations" will intensify the demand for an adequate musical treatment of today's United Nations theme. While politicians falter, artists can do much to create the atmosphere in which this ideal of the peoples may become a mighty reality.

Traveling and Planning

While President Roosevelt was having a first-hand view of the Atlantic and North African theaters of war and doubtless laying plans for accelerated action in Europe, Navy Secretary Knox, it develops, was doing a similar job in the Pacific. Both have now returned; both now have a more accurate impression of the job to be done. Travel is a wonderful educator. The United States is fortunate that most of its public officials, from the President down, do not hesitate to inspect the field.

All the results of the President's 13,823-mile trip, and the Secretary's 20,000-mile peregrination, are not disclosed at this time. Only the amenities, and a few adventures—like the Japanese attempt to bomb Mr. Knox—are known.

But it is safe to say that ammunition for headlines for months to come was passed during these voyages. The battle plan has been drawn, the commanders have made their final appraisals, the next puff of wind may bring us the opening salvos of the new campaigns.

To fill up the spaces formerly occupied by the meat, our neighborhood restaurant has included in the plate lunch several new vegetables of which we never heard—but with which we doubtless will become quite familiar before the emergency subsides.

Our Readers Say—

Verse Ironic

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The views of Representative Edward H. Reese of Kansas, as expressed in The Christian Science Monitor news article headlined, "Why Not Ration Alcoholic Drinks?" are poignant; but I should like to suggest that users of such beverages could, if they would, curtail their consumption materially.

The following lines, I believe, express ironically the opinions of very many others who are disgusted with this rationing travesty at a time when the nation and freedom itself are in peril:

Here's to the rationing
Program that's fashioning
What we may purchase and wear,
What, without quibbling,
We'll get for our nibbling,
How we may travel and where,
How, in cold weather,
To quarter together,
What is essential and fair.

But, heigh-ho, be jolly!
We'll revel in folly.
There's liquor for all—and to spare.

Here's to the mystics
Who deal in statistics
For ending starvation and pain,
But sense that it's risky
To meddle with whiskey
When rationing sugar and grain.
Since they didn't pick it
(Although it's not "cricket")
Let's fill up our glasses again.

Then, heigh-ho, the frolic!
Till drinks alcoholic
Are rationed we'll never complain.

Cambridge, Mass. STILLMAN C. DAVIS

No Gas for Parent-Teachers?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the question and answer column regarding gas usage (which appeared in the paper recently) I was disturbed to see a flat "No" in reply to the question whether gas might be used to attend Parent-Teacher Association meetings, although union members were allowed gas for attendance at union meetings, since they were deemed to be held in connection with the occupation.

Apparently no teacher or parent was consulted regarding the nature of the meetings of this Association, for nothing is more pertinent to the "occupation" of wise teaching and upbringing of children than to have teachers gain understanding from parents, and for parents to understand what the teacher is trying to accomplish.

Framingham, Mass. EMMA A. HUNT

Touching on Texas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "California's Iron Age," is most interesting and now comes Texas, the giant of the Southwest, making its entry into iron and steel manufacture using the great iron ore deposits of East Texas. When fully developed, it may give the oil industry a good race for first place. Texas is now the largest oil producing and oil refining area in the world. It being "The Center Geographic," with ideal all-year climate, bids fair to open vistas for many lines of manufacture in synthetic rubber, aircraft, etc. The largest synthetic rubber plant in the world is now building at Port Neches, Texas.

Beaumont, Texas HARVEY W. GILBERT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Charting Postwar Economy

Hardly anyone in the United Nations thinks that this war is being fought for economic reasons. By the same token, the number of those who believe that after the war we shall return to "business as usual" is rapidly diminishing. But where are we heading? Are the methods of planned economy which we have had to introduce mere emergency methods to be rescinded after victory has been won? Or shall we have to submit permanently to at least some of them?

In other words, is every feature of "totalitarian" economy reprehensible simply because it originated in fascist countries, or are some of them symptoms of a development in which all mankind participates?

Albert T. Lauterbach's ECONOMICS IN UNIFORM (Princeton University Press. $3) endeavors to answer these questions. It is a succinct summary of the lessons of Nazi Europe which we must learn in order to preserve the social values for which we fight.

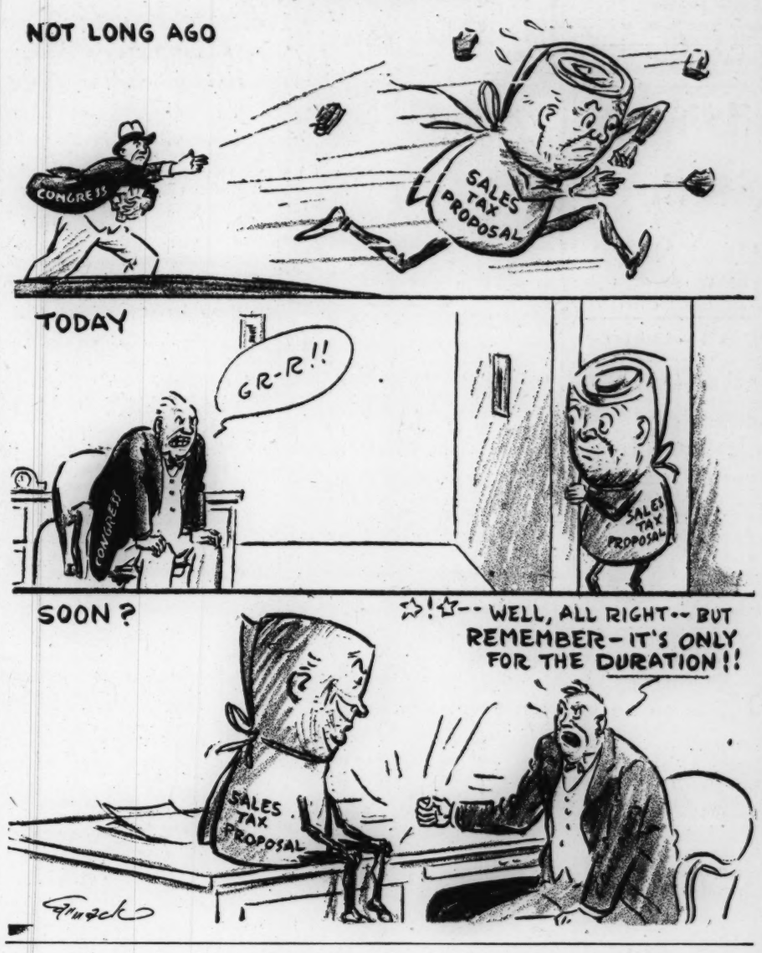
The author makes it abundantly clear that the concept of Wehrwirtschaft on which the Nazi State is based is alien to our ways of thinking and will always remain so. Wehrwirtschaft preaches that "peace merely serves the function of a simple armistice between two wars." Or as Colonel Hesse, one of Germany's foremost military economists, expressed it: "War is the principle that determines the idea, form and development of the national economy in both peace and war." That is the exact reverse of the democratic persuasion.

Democracy can be practiced under a capitalist system or under a socialist system. Nazi-designed economy, on the other hand, is neither capitalism nor socialism. It is "a powerful bureaucratic oppression machinery, operating largely under its own laws of action." In its realm there is no room for any government for, of, or by the people.

Still, there is one element in the totalitarian set-up which is likely to play an important part in the postwar world—the element of long-range planning. That will involve not only some sort of State control in spheres that until now have been regarded as purely private domains, but it will also mean a much closer collaboration among the nations than was deemed feasible before.

Mr. Lauterbach thinks that private enterprise and the system of free competition will not be able to cope with the task of switching world economy from war to peace aims, of rebuilding whole countries, and resettling millions of expatriated people. Nothing short of planned and concerted action will do, he believes, if we want to establish security and avoid depression. E. S. P.

Persistent Fellow



Opinions Still Differ on Red-Flannel Hash

No editorial on this page in years has attracted such a response as that published Jan. 20, titled "What Is Red-Flannel Hash?" Readers of The Christian Science Monitor fell in with the humorous mood of the article, but, under cover of jocosity, seriously answered the question. Some of the replies are given herewith.

Not a Scrap of Meat in His

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How dear to my heart is the hash of my childhood, the red flannel hash that ma made so well. Meat in it? Not a bit of it. Beets, potato, cabbage, turnip, and any other vegetable scraps that might be handy, pan-fried and served hot. Um-m-m—s'more of that hash, marm.

Swampscott, Mass. RED F. HASH

His Has Meat First

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Red-flannel hash? "Oh man, that's sumpin'!" It's what from years past has made hungry New England menfolks shout "Wow! Red-flannel hash!" To an old Massachusetts-er, it could be nothing else but hash made of meat and potato, with finely chopped beets added. The fine flavor and interesting variety of this old-time dish resulted from the use of whatever leftover cooked meat, or meats, happened to be on hand. Sometimes other bits of leftover cooked vegetables might be tossed in "just to save them," but real old N. E. red-flannel hash was meat, potato, *and* beets. M'mm'mmm!

Brookline, Mass. HUNGRY RIGHT NOW

Alien?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have an alien within your ranks. No native New Englander could possibly have written the editorial, "What *Is* Red Flannel Hash?" Though you indulged in several paragraphs of vain speculation, at no point did you suggest the answer to your question, which must be well known to every genuine Yankee.

The answer to red-flannel hash is very simple. It is what you get the day after you have had a New England boiled dinner. No more, no less. Nobody would start out to make red-flannel hash from scratch. It is a typical product of New England economy: a by-product or aftermath. And like most aftermaths, it frequently surpasses the original.

I suggest that you look over your editorial staff very carefully and inform the interloper that he should keep his alien pen off matters so vital to New England.

Lewiston, Maine. WAY DOWN EAST

As the Dutch Make It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your editorial "What *Is* Red-Flannel Hash?" I can really say, "Well, that ain't the way I heerd it." Here is a recipe for Pennsylvania Dutch Red-Flannel Hash which was given to me and has been handed down for generations:

1 onion
3 cups left-over meat
1 can red kidney beans
1 can tomato soup

Chop the onion and brown in butter, mix with the chopped seasoned meat. Pour the red kidney beans and the tomato soup over this and bake 1 hour in a moderate oven.

This hash derived its name from the fact that it is a good heavy winter dish and is served at least twice a week on some tables during the red-flannel season.

MRS. BERTHA MILES KLEIN

Sellersville, Pa.

"Afterglow of a Boiled Dinner"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To the writer, red-flannel hash is very closely associated in memory with a boiled dinner. And if we reason as did our thrifty colonial ancestors, we would find not too much corned-beef, whether of red or gray hue, appearing in the hash.

The corned-beef was, with most housewives, served cold at another meal; and the meat scraps that survived the second meal, played their part, however slight, in the tastiness of the red-flannel hash, which usually made its appearance the next day.

The hash was made of the left-overs of the boiled dinner, excepting the cabbage. The dominant item of these left-overs are invariably found to be the potato, or enough potato would be added to make it the main constituent. But when a smaller and more lively element, the chopped beets, was added, the potato appeared to blush its way to a back seat. Before one's very eyes the king of vegetables was changed to red flannel!

So, dear Editor, my red-flannel hash is a sort of an afterglow of a boiled dinner with just enough corned-beef to make it that much tastier! But I must confess much of its charm for me was due to its rosy hue!

(Miss) E. GRACE SMITH

Brookline, Mass.

As Turkey Soup to the Turkey

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No one born in New England will concede that "red-flannel hash" is corned beef hash; for this delectable dish is to a boiled dinner what turkey soup is to the Thanksgiving bird.

To begin with, one must remember the hash when ordering the boiled dinner, for there must be plenty left. A large piece of the fat corned beef should be diced in a LARGE frying pan and cooked slowly until browned. Then the leftover potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnip, parsnips, and plenty of beets all coarsely chopped are added and cut as turned while cooking. No meat is added but the cold corned beef is sliced to serve with the red-flannel hash. Good? It is superlative.

Melrose, Mass. H. L. P.

A la Vermont

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Red-flannel hash, in Northern Vermont, is always the follow-up of New England boiled dinner and contains whatever meat, vegetables, and potatoes are left from the dinner, and it must have beets in it. Of course, a regular New England boiled dinner always includes beets, and it may be made with ham, salt pork, or corned beef. When a hash is made of the remnants and there are no beets left to put in it is simply hash, or vegetable hash, but the addition of beets makes it red-flannel. FLORENCE STANHOPE

Springfield, Mass.

Saltpeter Brisket Makes It Red

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I read of red-flannel hash, I thought of saltpeter brisket. Saltpeter brisket is very red and makes a red-looking hash.

Chestnut Hill, Mass. DEAN H. PAYNE

The Wide Horizon

Yanks Asking About Cricket

By Ray Robinson

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Several American soldiers in Australia have written to cricket associations asking about possibilities of seeing good matches.

If they are taken at their word and invited along, they'll have nobody except themselves to blame. For cricket-watching is an acquired art, requiring much practice, like folding an evening tie or eating with chopsticks.

One doughboy's letter to the New South Wales cricket secretary (Harold Heydon) said: "Our Babe Ruth was lucky if he hit two home runs in one game, but I understand some of your cricketers wallop 100 home runs in an inning!"

The Americans will find that there is as much difference between baseball and cricket as between an O. Henry short story and Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind."

* * *

Had Babe Ruth been a cricketer, he would have found several aids toward stepping up his run output 5,000 per cent per match.

The bat's hitting surface is flat and 4½ in. wide; there is no foul territory; to score a run, the batter has to travel only 22 yards (length of the rolled-turf pitch); he need not run if his hits fail to clear a fielder, and he cannot be struck out.

This sounds as if it would be easy to bat along from sun-up till the blackout wardens begin their rounds, but there are 10 different ways in which the batter can be dismissed, even off the bowler's first delivery.

Most common are when the ball disturbs his wicket (a three-stump target 2 ft. 3 in. high and 9 in. wide), when he is caught, put out while running, or illegally fends the ball from his wicket with his legs.

Because of wartime conditions, cricket in Australia has shrunk to one-afternoon matches; so the Americans will not have to pack a cricket-watcher's peacetime equipment—sunglasses, binoculars, cushion, lunch-case, and reading matter for the lunch and tea intervals (one hour, in all) and for stoppages if rain falls. Ground-sheets and blankets could be added to do the job thoroughly for a Test match against the Englishmen, which usually lasts about a week.

* * *

Even with those aids, a cricket match, at first sight, is about as easy to follow as a Babylonian cuneiform. Georg Schneevoigt, visiting Finnish conductor, was taken to a game where Australia's most dazzling stroke-player, Stan McCabe, batted delightfully, and an army band paraded at the interval, led by the garrison's mascot, a goat.

Asked for his impressions, Schneevoigt, swishing his arms like a hockey player, said: "They go whoosh here and whoosh there—what's it all mean?"

Interviewer: "Then you didn't like any of it, professor?"

Schneevoigt: "Yes, I liked the goat."

Yet, to fans who know what it all means (88,000 attended one day's play in Melbourne) cricket is unsurpassed for the variety of incident packed into each half-hour.

The bowlers fling the ball on the ground, but not as a gesture of disgust. There is nothing to forbid their buzzing it along between shoulder and knee, like a pitcher, but good batsmen slap such deliveries (called full-tosses) hard against the boundary fence.

In addition to pace-changes and curves, bowlers load the ball with cunning spins which make it writhe from the ground like a screw-service at tennis.

* * *

To gather momentum, fast bowlers run 20 yards or more, puffing like express steam trains. Tests show that stars like Harold Larwood (England) and Ernie McCormick (Australia) fire the ball along about 90 miles an hour.

Quick-thinking, quick-footed players with the flat-bladed bat can hit the ball around the compass, with strokes ranging from golf-like drives to delicate, deflective glances and glides. Placing the fielders to check scoring by these manifold strokes is an art in itself.

But, as relish for the fine points which constitute cricket's charm can be acquired only by playing, or by a long course of watching, your correspondent cannot picture United States Army boys waiting impatiently for the gates to open, Saturday after Saturday.

More likely, when a batsman steers the ball behind the wicketkeeper (catcher) and makes a run, they will call "foul," and will back out of the park, baffled, before closing time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.